INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individual support to Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 246— BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 17 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NADIR KHAN TO CONVENE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

To Choose A King For Afghanistan.

BRIGAND CHIEF SURRENDERS.

More Victories To Shah Wali Khan's Armies.

ALL QUIET AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

It is learnt that a wireless message has been received from Kabul announcing the capture of Kabul by General Shah Wali Khan and Shah Mahmud Khan on the 10th instant and of Arq after bombardment on 13th instant.

The message also announces the flight of Habibullah and the submission of the various towns of Sirdar Nadir Khan.

General Nadir Khan was due to arrive at Kabul on the 15th and his intention is to call a National Assembly to choose the future King of Afghanistan.—A.P.

NADIR KHAN AS KING?

NO CONFIRMATION OF MOSCOW REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

There is no confirmation in British or Afghan quarters of report from Moscow that General Nadir Khan has been proclaimed as the King of Afghanistan.

Quarters connected with Afghan affairs point out that if the report is confirmed it will be the best possible choice in the circumstances for Gen. Nadir Khan has not only great prestige all over Afghanistan but is known to be friendly to Britain.—Reuter.

ROBBER CHIEF SURRENDERS.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

A message from Moscow received here through Berlin runs as follows:—

"Bacha surrendered. Kabul quiet."—Free Press.

KABUL VICTORY CONFIRMED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

The Kabul wireless has started working to-day at 2-30 p.m. The first message received here was from Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, brother of General Nadir Khan, confirming the Kabul victory.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S BROTHER ALLOWED TO STAY IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

In reply to Mohamed Amin Khan's telegram to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, he has been informed that he is allowed to stay at **Peshawar**, but he is not to take part in politics.—Free Press

SHAH WALI KHAN'S CAPTURE OF KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The latest reliable information from the frontier shows on the 10th October parts of Kabul city were held by Shah Wali, but Kohistani forces were still in occupation of several strong positions.

A communique by Nadir Khan's headquarters on the 11th claimed that Shah Wali was in possession of the whole of Kabul but the Arq was not mentioned. Nadir Khan's headquarters further state that there has been no looting in Kabul except a few night raids.—A.P.

KOHISTANIS ROUTED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

An unconfirmed report states that Kohistani forces retiring on Kabul from Jalalabad were attacked and badly cut up by Surkhrodis.—A.P.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN DEVANGARE.

Adjournment Motion Talked Out.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY AND PROHIBITION.

MYSORE, Oct. 15.

In the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day after consideration of representations and interpellations, a member urged the introduction of prohibition in one taluk as an experiment. Government pointed out that the experiment would mean grave risk of loss to the State. Nevertheless the Dewan said Government would forego a crore of rupees if members gave the assurance that no drink would be available. The Bhopal State had tried the experiment but it had failed. Ultimately Mr. Balsubramania Iyer, Second Member, promised to examine the matter.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE POLICE.

Mr. Channappa moved an adjournment motion to protest against punitive police tax at Devanagere after the recent troubles there. The Second Member explained that Government had stationed additional police and not punitive police. There was still some amount of tension between Hindus and Muslims there and the additional police had been partly responsible for absence of disturbances. Government would withdraw the police after some time if no trouble occurred in the meantime. The motion was talked out.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

NIZAM'S MOTHER DEAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 16.

The mother of H. E. H. the Nizam died yesterday after short illness.—A.P.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

West Wicklow Wins The Race.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

At New Market to-day the Cesarewitch Stakes resulted as follows:—

"West Wicklow" I
"Friendship" II
"Brown Jack" III

Following were starting prices:—Twenty-eight to one against West Wicklow, hundred to eight against Friendship, fifteen to two against Brown Jack.

Thirty-five ran. Won by one length. Same length separated second and third.—Reuter.

"MAC" REACHES TORONTO.

"Representing Britain As Well As Dominions."

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Toronto.—Mr. MacDonald arrived here, and was greeted by cheering crowds. He is faced with a strenuous programme similar to that in the United States. The Premier was previously welcomed at the entrace to Canada, at the centre of the International Bridge, Niagara Falls. Replying to an address of welcome the Premier stated that he was encouraged by many messages he had received to say that he represented not only Britain but Dominions as well.—Reuter.

INDORE & RAJPIPLA MAHARAJAS SAIL FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 16

The Maharaja of Indore, the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Sir Mohamed Habibullah and Mr. Bajpai departed to-day for Marseilles 'en route' to India by s.s. "Ranchi." Dr. Drummond Shiels and other representatives of India Office were present at the station.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Labour Chances To Govern.

MR. BRUCE'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Melbourne.—Mr. Scullin, interviewed by Reuter; said that the fact that Labour would be ruling simultaneously in England and Australia, would prove most beneficial to both the countries and would materially assist in grappling with the matters of mutual concern.

Australian Labour would particularly work in harmony with Great Britain in peaceful overtures to America and other countries and would most heartily support Great Britain's practical steps for reduction of armaments which, he hoped, would lead to universal disarmament and world peace. The Labour Party, when it took over reins of Government, would conscientiously work to carry out its established programme.

Mr. Bruce's chances of re-election are precarious. Twelve-hundred primary votes remain to be counted and Mr. Bruce is at present 96 votes behind Mr. Holloway. The unsuccessful Liberal candidate Burch's second preference votes have yet to be allocated to Mr. Bruce and Mr. Holloway but the returning officer's examination of the great majority of these show that Mr. Bruce's position will be worsened when allocation is made and that he will be 342 votes in arrear.—Reuter.

SATIN SEN IMPROVES.

BARISAL, Oct. 16.

The condition of Satin Sen is steadily improving. He is still continuing liquid food. It is understood that there is no danger to his limbs getting paralysed.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH INTERVENES ON BEHALF OF MAGISTRATE.

Demands Chair For Prosecution Witness.

LAHORE ACCUSED NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE FOOD DURING LUNCH TIME!

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Owing to the late arrival of the accused from Borstal jail the "conspiracy" case commenced to-day at 11 a.m. After the raising of the usual revolutionary cries by the accused examination of further prosecution witnesses was continued.

Mr. Rahmanbux Kadri, City Magistrate of Sahranpur, said that he was present when the police took possession of ammunition from Saharanpur Bomb Factory and when the identification parade of witnesses was held. On June 3 articles recovered from the bomb factory were handed in his presence to the Punjab C.I.D.

BHAGAT SINGH DEMANDS CHAIR FOR WITNESS.

While the witness was being examined Bhagat Singh the accused complained to the Magistrate that when European witnesses were examined in this court they were given a chair to sit on while respectable Indian witnesses like the one under examination were made to stand.

Witness was thereupon given a chair.

FEAR OF POISONING FOOD.

At lunch-time, Bhagat Singh was informed by the Magistrate that retreshments usually supplied to the accused during lunch interval would not hereafter be served in the court room. Bhagat Singh said that the apprehension regarding poisoning the accused could easily be removed by serving the represhments first to the person who brought them.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Amolakram, said that it was the duty of the policemen to look to the arrangements for testing the food.

MAGISTRATE'S ASSURANCE.

After further exchange of views between the accused, the Defence Counsel and the Magistrate, the latter said: Well, have lunch now. I will make some arrangements."

The refreshments, after having been examined medically, were served to the accused.

After the examination of a witness who described the search of the house at Saharanpur where some bombs were alleged to have been found, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ONE MORE SLAP IN THE FACE.

Simon "Loyalists" Last Hope Shattered.

SIR JOHN OBJECTS TO ANY MENTION OF "CAMERA" EVIDENCE IN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

There is greater split in the Central Committee. The dissentients who tried to wreck Sir Sankaran Nair's labours are no longer united. There is no agreement between Sir Harisingh Gour and his two Muslim colleagues namely Dr. Suhrawardy and Sir Zulfiqir Ali Khan.

It now transpires that Mr. Raja, representative of "depressed" classes, has also discovered that he cannot subscribe to certain passages in the report of Dr. Gour. The result is that Mr. Raja is likely to sign the official report prepared by the Secretary attaching his own minutes.

If this happens the chances of Dr. Gour leading with minority report are considerably reduced.

DIFFERENCES WITH SIR JOHN.

Meanwhile one more difference has arisen between the members of the Central Committee and Sir John Simon. It appears that Sir John Simon has ruled that he cannot allow the members of the Central Committee to refer in their reports to 'camera' evidence whether directly or indirectly by paraphrasing. The result of this ruling is that although the Local Government which tendered evidence 'in camera' might subsequently have published their evidence the members of the Central Committee have, however, to regard such evidence as confidential.

DR. GOUR'S HIGH HOPES DASHED.

This has created absurd position for the members of the Central Committee specially Sir Harisingh Gour and his dissenting colleague who had built high hopes of crushing retorts to some reactionary evidence led before the Joint Free Conference.

Enquiries elicit that confidential evidence which Sir John Simon wants to shield from public gaze is the evidence of the members of the Government of India, India Office, Army Officers, etc but as Sir John cannot pick and choose between confidential and confidential evidence he has laid a general ban with disastrous effect.—Free Press Beam Service.

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VOLUNTEERS IN EARNEST.

Intensive Campaign Of Passive Resistance afoot.

500 LADIES ENLIST THEMSELVES AS VOLUNTEERS.

BARISAL, Oct. 16.

Sjt. Subhas Bose's presence has inspired volunteers and students who are going in the mafussil for collection and propaganda. Leaders are also expected to be out soon for an intensive campaign of passive resistance throughout the District. Over 500 ladies have so far enlisted themselves as volunteers for the Civil Disobedience campaign.—Free Press.

SATIN'S CONDITION.

Taking Mellin's Food And Orange Juice.

BARISAL, Oct. 16.

Sjt. Hemsen, cousin of Satin Sen and his younger brother who saw Satin Sen in jail yesterday state that Satin Sen is now taking Mellin's Food and orange juice. Paralysis of the lower part of his body still exists, although pain in the abdomen and chest has slightly abated.—Free Press.

WILSON REPORT FINDINGS.

Uganda Indians' Protest.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Indians in Uganda have telegraphed to Mr. R. J. Udani pointing out that Wilson report jeopardises Indian interests completely. In an interview to "Free Press," Mr. Udani says, the battle which is being fought to-day may be regarded as the final and conclusive battle which the Indians have to fight in order to secure recognition for common roll. If the Indian case is not effectively and adequately pressed on attention of the British Government at this juncture the East African Indians will lose their case. I hope it will be possible for eminent Indian leaders of standing of Mr. Sastri to come to England and to get into personal touch with authorities.—Free Press Beam Service.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S CONDITION.

Bail Application Filed.

EARLY DATE TO BE FIXED FOR HEARING.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

This afternoon, Dr. Katju filed an application for bail before Mr. Justice Banerji at the Allahabad High Court on behalf of Muzaffar Ahmad, one of the accused. In the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. The grounds stated were the same as those urged before the lower courts, viz., illness, infirmity, etc. of the accused. His Lordship ordered notice to be issued and an early date fixed for the hearing of the application.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR IN LONDON COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

Indian Merchants and Lord Irwin's Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Indian commercial circles attach importance to scope of Conference which Lord Irwin is expected to convene on return to India to meet situation created by progress made by Haji's Bill. Opinion in Indian commercial circles is that Lord Irwin's conference should confine itself not only to the question of the development of national shipping but also to other questions in which racial discrimination is involved.

The racial barriers erected against Indian business houses seeking entry into sale rooms and commercial associations which are barred to-day to Indians must go. Recently Indian business houses in London were offered entry into these sales rooms and associations on condition that they exerted pressure on the sponsors of Haji's Bill to withdraw that Bill. Indian business houses in London rejected these offers as inconsistent with national respect and they now feel that in solving the problem of Haji's Bill other problems of similar nature should be solved.—Free Press Beam Service.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes unveiled the Statue of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales at the Poona Railway Station on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Point to Point Races on Tuesday.

138142

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Depressed State Of World's Money Markets.

CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN COTTON AND ITS EFFECT.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report on the 14th inst.:—

Americans:—Net over the week New York January and March are lower by 40 and 35 points respectively.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on the 8th instant did not confirm the popular view that the crop had lost ground during September, their estimate being approximately 1/4 million bales above general expectations and practically 1 lac bales over the official August estimate. The publication of this report not unnaturally led to general long liquidation and increased pressure from the South with a resultant sharp break in values.

Following the initial shock from the Bureau, the market for a few days evinced a distinctly better tone, factors contributing to the steadiness being the improved technical position and renewed support from Trade interests. In the absence of any important speculative backing however, prices failed to hold and a decline of 1/4 cent over the week-end leaves the price level about what it was immediately subsequent to the Bureau.

With the supply outlook more crystallized, more definite opinions as regards price movement have been in evidence, and in spite of the increased crop figure these views for the most part have leaned to the constructive side. The premises favouring such views do not appear to us to be sound in so far as they are based largely on comparisons with previous seasons and on a definite offtake which, according to these opinions, must, in view of the prospective supply, carry prices higher. To say that the world's consumption will be a certain figure and therefore prices must improve would seem an unsafe argument to work upon and it would be advisable, we think, to first study factors likely to have bearing upon the world's consumption. The most formidable argument against Spinners buying freely is the depressed state of the world's Money markets. With an adequate supply of cotton now fairly well assured, it seems very unlikely that consuming sources faced with high rates of interest on borrowed money will buy more than their bare requirements. In bearing in mind the probable consumption of American, sight must not be lost of two important factors relating to the supply side, firstly the prospects of outside growths exceeding last year's supply by approximately 3/4 million bales and secondly, the cheapness of Indian cotton which must be expected to have its effect upon the consumption of Americans.

Bombay:—Fluctuations locally have been governed by the Bazaar and as sentiment in this quarter leans to the constructive side, prices have not declined in proportion to Americans.

The lack of outside interest in New crop continues and is commencing to make itself felt in Oomra and Bengal, which contracts have shown an easier tendency as compared with Broach.

Since the publication of the Bureau both Exporters and local Mills have shown less interest in Spot cotton.

The outlook for the New crop remains favourable and as hedge selling may be expected within the next few weeks, we would advise the reversal of straddle commitments on any narrowing between Americans and Indians.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Decline of 1 to 4 Points in New York Futures

TRADE BUYING FOLLOWED BY HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton futures market at a rise of 1 point and advanced further by 5 points on trade buying and at 11-05 a.m. January reached the highest level of 18.36. At the advance increased hedge selling wiped off the early improvement and prices declined 11 points from the highest level. The selling was stimulated by favourable weather and the market closed easy at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 17.98c.

U. S. Port receipts were as large as 129,000 Bales for the day. Exports are running on a low level and amounted to 16,000 Bales, making an addition of 113,000 Bales—U. S. Mill consumption for September is 546,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points. It was a narrow trading market throughout the day and prices closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. January 1931 option closed 4 points down at 9.70d. Middling American Spot Cotton prices registered a fall of 11 points at 10.07d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 15 to 28 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 15.50d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures were quiet with increased liquidation and closed at a devline 9 to 8 points with January 9.61 and March 9.66.

Although some houses hold very bullish ideas and expect higher prices in the long-run, now find themselves on a fix on poor rallying power. The expectations of large Spinners buying do not materials on account of depressed financial conditions. The technical situation is rather healthy owing to small speculation long interest but the dominating factor is hedge selling. If the bulls are sanguine in their belief of higher prices. They must come forward to absorb daily hedges otherwise the inevitable decline must result as long as hedge selling continues. We may have temporary natural upward reactions but doubt whether such reactions will be sustained. We prefer selling on all strong markets as we see nothing on the constructive side.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 18.28 lowest 18.15 January Highest 18.36 (11.05 a.m.) lowest 18.25 (1-33 p.m.)

Liverpool:—"New York market liquidation absorbed by Trade. Better undertone."

New York:—"Recent weakness in Egyptian injuencing sentiment American."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co.:—

"Cotton good picking weather."

"American consumption for September 5,46,000 bales."

Reuter:—

"Market early advanced on trade buying but later reacted on Southern hedge selling and favourable weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 15.

October	18.09—.02
December	18.19—.02
January	18.26—.04
March	18.56—.04
May	18.87—.01
July	18.88—.02
Middling Spot	18.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 15.

October	17.87—.08
December	18.09—.04
Middling Spot	17.08—

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 15.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing tome.)

October	Unquoted
January	18.32
March	18.61

New York. 11-45 a.m.

October	18.13
January	a 18.34
March	18.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	129,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15. Opening	Closing.
October	9.72	9.73—.05
November		9.69—.06
December		9.73—.05
January	9.76	9.76—.06
February		9.77—.06
March	9.84	9.84—.06
April		9.85—.05
May	9.96	9.92—.05
June		9.92—.05
July	9.92	9.92—.05
August		9.89—.05
September		9.85—.05
October		9.82—.08
Middling Spot		10.07—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales, of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.00—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.25—.15
Scinde, Superfine	6.50—.15
Bengal, Good	5.75—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.00—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.25—.15
Oomra, Good	6.90—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.50—.15
Broath, Fully Good	8.10—.15
Broach, Fine	8.35—.15
Broach Superfine	8.60—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	14.52—.15
November	14.55—.15
December	14.63—.27
March	14.85—.31
May	15.10—.31
July	15.25—.33
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	15.50—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 15.

Silver—China Banks bought. Business is small. Market is steady.

Spot	23-3/16
Forward	23-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed ll. Spot	10-1/8 Sellers.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay Oct. 16.			
London Ready	23	3	0
London Forward	23	4	0
China Opening	2	3	0
China Closing	2	3	0
American Cent	50	8	0
Ready	52	9	0
Asho Opening	52	11	0
Asho Closing	52	10	0
Kartak Opening	52	12	0
Kartak Closing	52	11	0
Magsar	52	14	0
Magsar Closing	52	12	0
Teji Mandi.—			
Asho	0	4	0
Kartak	0	15	0
Magsar	1	3	0

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready	21	8	6
Ashur	21	8	0
Kartak	21	7	9
N. City	21	10	3
N. Manordas	21	9	9

SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The share market was closed to-day on account of death of a member of the Association.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com. Ltd.) Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 540/ per ton.

Filtered Momra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123/ per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled quiet to day by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in Jan-March Shipment Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs 13|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Risaldar Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 8|0|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	34.82
T T Milan on London	92.95
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	123.90
T T London on Paris	
Prague	164.37

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The local market opened today at Rs. 335-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 336-4 on short covering. At this level there was increased long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 334-2 but again recovered on better Liverpool cables. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	336	0	0
Oomra, D.-J.	292	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	233	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Oct.	216.10 plus 2.10
Jan.	205.10—1.30
April	204.30—1.30

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bengal D.-J.	234
Broach A.-M.	336
Oomra D.-J.	293

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

100	Japan T. & Co. Shegaon	254
100	Do. Hingoli	255
200	Do. Sailu	255
100	Lavji Megji & Co. Senaabad	270
100	Ralli Brcs. Nagar	205
100	Ital India & Co. Karanja	258
100	Do. Bolda	260
100	Volkart Bros. Malkapur	222
100	Do. Aurangabad	232
100	Do. Buranpur	233
200	Currimbhai Khurja	205
100	Chacheti Thakarshi & Co. Ellichpur	275

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Ready Red leafy New	Ready Average Old
Bengal Superfine	245	220
Bengal Fine	235	210
Bengal F.G.	230	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	....	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	....	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	....	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	....	275
Yeotmal Fine	....	270
Arvi Fine	....	265
Amraoti Fine	....	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	....	250
Mulkapur Fine	....	240
Khandesh Fine	....	235
Muthia Fine	....	215
Muthia F.G.	....	195
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	....	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	255
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	255
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	245
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	260
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	....	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	....	440
Busoga	....	445

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	9	2,669
Central India	49	9,328
Barsi and Nagar	226	2,689
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	586
Berar	32	14,527
Central Provinces	178	5,504
Total Oomras	542	35,332
Dholera	.. ..	3,187
N.-W. Provinces	355	1,478
Rajputana	....	2,032
Sind-Punjab	40	1,531
Broach	386	3,051
Coompta & Dharwar	835	17,631
Westerns-Northerns	201	6,48
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	400	2,637
Persian	....	34
American	....	778
Egyptian and African	319	10,702
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	65
Total	3,578	85,009

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

1st Sept. to 10th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,336	85,994
Japan & China	2,299	78,928
Coast Ports	50	1,469
Up-country by Rail	....	12,846
Afloat in, harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	17,423
Total	4,865	196,660

STOCKS & SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

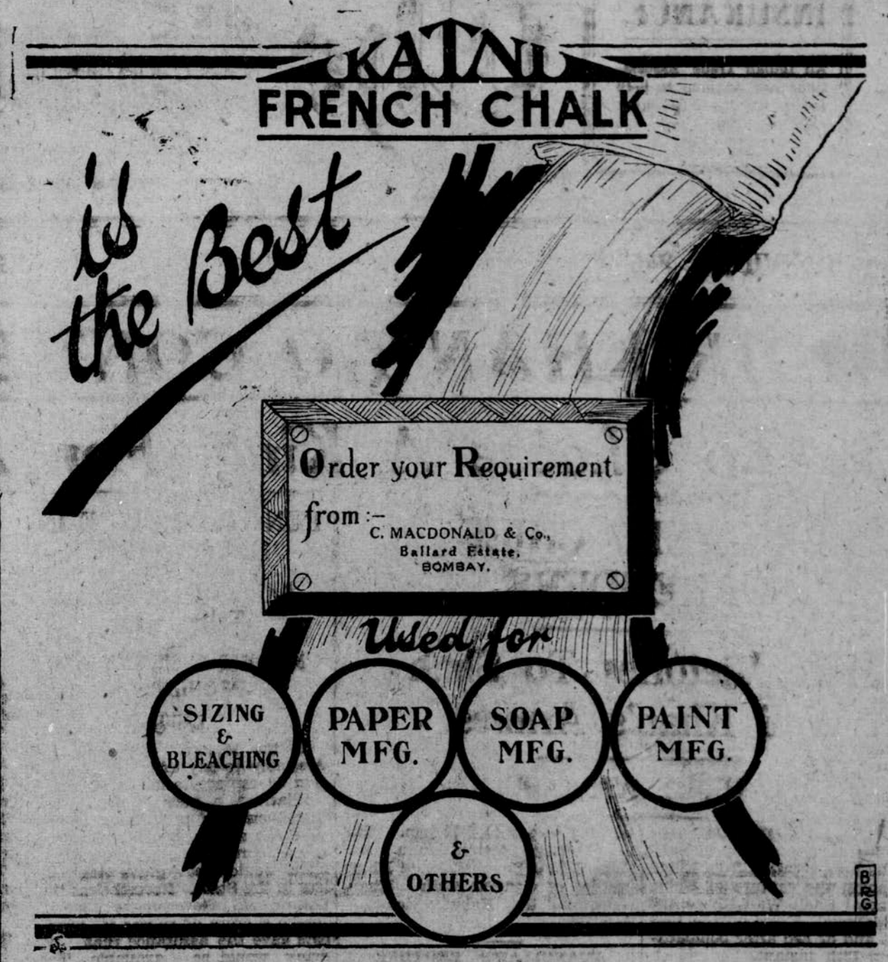
The local stock Exchange was entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to late Mr. Merwanji F. Coomana, member of the Exchange a victim to house collapse at Karelwadi.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt. Delivery Paid Nov/Dec. 43/

Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Jan/April 41/10-1/2



Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 123-1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 153.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.86 3|4 15th instant.
Shanghai|London 2|3 1|16 16th instant.
Japan|London 1|11 9|16 15th instant.
London|Paris 123.90 15th inst.
London|Belgium 34.870 15th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.175 15th instant.
London|Italy 93.00 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 14th inst; £4-4-10 15th inst.
Siuver London Ready 23 1|16 14th inst.; 23 3|16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3|16 14th inst.; 23 1|4 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1|8 14th inst.; 50 3|8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 7|32 p.c. 14th inst.; 6 3|16 p.c. 15th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3|8 p.c. 14th inst.; 6 5|16 p.c. 15th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. nominal; 3 Mos. 4 p.c.; 6 Mos. 5 p.c. 12 Mos. 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China Banks bought. Business small.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec-Jan. £8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. £17/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Buyers Oct/Nov. £19/10/0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 15.

Demand Bills 256.18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-7.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/13.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—6th November Settlement. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0.

Tone of market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

3 months Discounts 6-3|8 per cent.

6 months Discounts 6-5|16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6-1|2 per cent.

Call Money 4 per cent.

One month 3 1/2 per cent.

Thre months 4 per cent.

Six months 5 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	5-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 3 months	6-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	7-1/4 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 15-10-29	2944000
Receipts Yesterday 15-10-29	129000
Exports to date 15-10-29	1296000
Stock at Ports 11-10-29	1597000
„ Interior Towns do.	882000
„ Liverpool 11-10-29	670000
Visible Supply 11-10-29	3596000
Quality in Sight do.	4384000
F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 15-10-29	2762000
„ Yesterday do	136000
Exports to date do.	1595000
Stock at Ports 11-10-29	1518000
„ Interior Towns do.	710000
„ Liverpool 11-10-29	531000
Visible Supply 11-10-29	3449000
Quantity in Sight do	3835000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|2; lowest Rs. 50|1; closing Rs. 50|7.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 52|14; highest Rs. 54|6; closing Rs. 54|5.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

MARWADI BAZAR RATES:—

Linseed May	12	13	3
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	13	3

DANA BUNDER RATES:—

Wheat White Pice:	7	6	0
Wheat Ready	7	6	0
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	13	3
Groundnuts Feb.	54	0	0
Groundnuts Oct.	10	13	0
Cottonseed Oct.	4	4	0
Linseed Spot	14	1	0
Linseed May	12	13	3
Castorseed May	50	7	0
Rapeseed Yellow Oct.	10	12	0
Teelseed Oct.	11	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Wheat	4,822 cwts.
Linseed	9,801 „
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	720 „
Gingelly seeds	1,511 „
Poppyseeds	320 „
Groundnuts	6,685 „
Castorseeds	1,585 „
Rice	2,261 „
Myrabollams	1,861 „
Myrabollams	1,861 „
Cottonseeds	6,822 „
Mowraseeds	56 „
Gram	957 „
Joowar	2,086 „
Maize	310 „
Barley	293 „
Bajree	1,980 „
Coal	2,374 tons.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. £24 0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £24 0/0
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Afloat Hull Paid £21/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. £24/7/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No 7 Quality), Spot 13-3/4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		TRANS-	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	SHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon,	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£100	£70
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
10th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£115
B	£60	£105
D	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	20th Oct.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25472.
Telegrams "SHOSEN",
Box No. 958.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
16th Oct.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
18th „	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi	
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.	
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Pore Bunder P'Okha & O. Mandvi.	
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

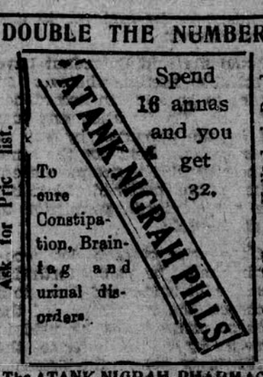
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER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Spend 16 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves spin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed, Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tizath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afroli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per, half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun	(Tokio)	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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NOTICE TO JURORS

(1) Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court are informed that their attendance will not be required until after SUNDAY, the 3rd November, 1929. The day on which they will be required to attend thereafter will be notified in the daily papers.

(2) Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court are required to attend the High Court on MONDAY, 21st October, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 16th October, 1929.
32996

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

FOR RAJAS, MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND RICH PERSONS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE PLOT OF LAND, measuring 193 square yards, touching Sea in a most dignified neighbourhood where the Residences of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on one side and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the other are situated, on the Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

The plot is ideal for Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and high personages for their Palacial Buildings, with Garden, Out-houses and Garages.

The site is also suitable for Hotel and Bank Buildings.

The same plot can be utilized for smaller plots for middle class Bungalows, Villas and Flats.

The whole plot is offered for sale for Rs. 2,60,000 (Rupees two lacs and sixty thousand only).

All applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1929.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
Bansda State,
(Bombay Presidency.)
32986

WANTED

FOR the NEW WOMEN'S HOSPITAL shortly to be opened at Raigarh (B. N. Rly.), (Raigarh State, C. P.), the following:—

(1) A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON with some experience. Pay Rs. 200|-10-300-15-450 p. m.

(2) A FEMALE SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON or ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER with some experience. Pay Rs. 75|-5-100 p.m.

(3) A STAFF NURSE with knowledge of Midwifery. Pay Rs. 40|-2-60 p. m.

(4) A FEMALE COMPOUNDER Pay Rs. 30|-2-40 p. m.

(5) A FEMALE DRESSER. Pay Rs. 15|-1-20 p. m.

The scale fixed for the Lady Assistant Surgeon is the same as under the C. P. Government. Experienced candidates for the first 2 posts will get more than the fixed starting pay.

2. The Lady Doctor and her Assistant will be expected to popularise the institution. They will be allowed to have private practice locally and also in the adjoining States of other Ruling Chiefs if time permits. Besides pay and provident fund benefits, the Hospital Staff will have free quarters within the Hospital Compound.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by he 7th November, 1929, the latest.

(Sd.) RAMANUJ PRASAD,
Diwan,
Raigarh State.
Dated Raigarh (C. P.) B. N. Rly., he 12th October, 1929.
32988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PESHAWAR-MANGALORE THROUGH SERVICE.

ON and from the 15th October, 1929, the above Through Service, which used to run between Mangalore-Peshawar Cantonment, runs between Mettupalaiyam and Delhi only via Madras, Bezwada, Kazipet, Balharshah, Wardha, Nagpur and Itarsi to the following timings:—

Mettupalaiyam	Dep. 16/45	By No. 9 Nilgiri Mail.
Madras	Arr. 7/15	
	Dep. 7/40	Grand Trunk Express.
Bezwada	Arr. 15/40	
	Dep. 16/00	
Kazipet	Arr. 20/42	
	Dep. 21/02	
Balharshah	Arr. 4/00	
	Dep. 4/15	
Wardha	Arr. 7/40	
	Dep. 7/57	
Nagpur	Arr. 9/32	
	Dep. 9/58	
Itarsi	Arr. 17/17	
	Dep. 17/45	197 Down Express.
Delhi	Arr. 11/28	

—:o:—

Delhi	Dep. 16/40	No. 198 Up Express.
Itarsi	Arr. 10/12	
	Dep. 10/55	Grand Trunk Express.
Nagpur	Arr. 17/56	
	Dep. 18/11	
Wardha	Arr. 19/30	
	Dep. 20/00	
Balharshah	Arr. 23/15	
	Dep. 23/30	
Kazipet	Arr. 6/30	
	Dep. 6/50	
Bezwada	Arr. 11/10	
	Dep. 11/25	
Madras	Arr. 19/15	
	Dep. 19/45	No. 10 Nilgiri Mail.
Mettupalaiyam	Arr. 9/45	

W. H. SCOTT,
For Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 16th October, 1929.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the general information of the public that the closing date of the Dewali Luck Dholpur has been extended from 15th October, 1929, to 31st October, 1929.

SECRETARY.
32968

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDARAMJEE, who purchased the property described hereunder at the sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court in Suit No. 5047 of 1923, wherein Odhavji Valji is the Plaintiff and Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt is the Defendant, but has not yet obtained a conveyance, although the sale to him has been confirmed, and he is in possession of the property, has contracted to sell to our clients, the Purchasers, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any right, title, or interest in the said property or any claim thereto or into, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazandari Tenure (the Fazandars whereof are the Trustees of Bhaidas Sakhidas) registered by the Collector of Bombay, under New Survey No. 7731, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 191, Girgaum Division, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 738 and Street Nos. 1-3-5 and all which premises are situated on the Southern side of Kandewadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage of the Oart belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas, on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Raghoba, on or towards the North by the Kandewadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Vishwanath Jagannath.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1929.

CRAGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32991

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th October, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may place before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. V. MEHTA,
Manager.

Dated the 7th October, 1929.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th October to 2nd November, 1929, both days inclusive.
32992

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1931 of 1929.

Bai REHMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Abde Rehman .....Plaintiff.

vs.

VALIMAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM & Another ...Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of the estate of the Deceased Haji Ebrahim Mamad.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit interalia for the administration of the estate of the deceased Haji Ebrahim Mamad, and 2nd December, 1929, is fixed for the hearing of the said suit.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1929.
MANCHERSHAW B.

CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
33000

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2575 of 1928.

KILLACHAND DEVCHAND AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JAHANGIRJI NOWROJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, at present residing at Nargaon .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in he above Suit on the 25th day of anuary, 1929, it was inter alia rdered that the Defendant should ay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 11,744-2-0 for debt and interest and Rs. 200 for costs which said debt and interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 11,944-2-0 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date thereof until payment,

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of June, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant above-named in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF PENSION and tax land (redeemed) situate at Trinity Street, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by Land Revenue Collector under New No. 1103|1672, New Survey No. 6|8273, and Cadastral Survey No. 108 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1439, Street No. 35, and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Jethabhai Hirji and others, on the South by the property of Thaker Narsi Meghji, on the East by the property of Sorab N. Wadia and others, and on the West by the Trinity Street.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 4th day of November, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, interest and costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof in the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff, or the Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32995

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AT THE CORNER OF TANK STREET (SOORTI MOHLLA), BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Savakshaw vs. Ramdas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above-mentioned place.

One Foundry with all its materials, machinery etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., and stock-in-trade and good-will thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, CUPBOARD, UTENSILS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for Mr. K. S. Rele, the executor of the Will of the late Bai Bhagirathibai, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, ornaments such as gold bangles, ring, pearl ear-rings, etc., cupboard, copper and brass utensils, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows St., Fort.

BOMBAY.

Sales of Immoveable Properties:—

On THURSDAY, the 24th October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi:—Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Seth Ramdas Valji:—Firstly: Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 193 square yards with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New Survey No. 95, Cadastral Survey No. 948 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward and Street Nos. 41-43 (1) situate at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Secondly: Pension and Tax land with dwelling house thereon admeasuring about 61 square yards bearing Municipal C Ward and Street Nos. 45-47, Collector's New Survey No. 94 Cadastral Survey No. 948 Bhuleshwar Division and situate at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Solicitors at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

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Therefore take advantage of

OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:

THE SECRETARY,

CENTRAL BADK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S TALKING AND SINGING PICTURE.
LADY OF THE PAVEMENTS
featuring
LUPE VELEZ.
A thrilling story of an underworld Dancer's Great Love for a man above her level and how she triumphed over another woman's flaming hate and the obstacles of caste.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Epic of Great Ambition and its Toll in the Lives and Loves of Men!
EAST SIDE WEST SIDE
featuring
GEORGE O'BRIEN
and
VIRGINIA VALLI.
WM. FOX PRODUCTION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Love Story
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring
CONRAD VELDT
MARY PHILBIN
A DRAMA OF LOVE AND PASSION BEHIND THE THRONE.
A Universal Picture.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The "Beau Geste" of the British Army!
TOMMY ATKINS
9 Parts.
Starring
LILLIAN HALL, DAVIS and WALTER BUTLER

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Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104/BC, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS.

BOMBAY DOCTOR IN MAINTENANCE CASE

Ramabai Narrates His "Friendly Visits"

The Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was crowded on Wednesday morning when the case in which Dr. S. C. Thakkar appeared as the respondent in a maintenance suit filed by Ramabai Dinnanath came up for hearing.

Mr. Maneckshaw appeared for the complainant while the respondent was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

The complainant examined by her Counsel stated the circumstances in which she came to know the accused at Kamalabai's place and how two children were born to her by the respondents. She said that the accused promised to marry her under the Civil Marriage Act and used to frequent her rooms every two or three days. Since her second delivery in June 1928 the doctor discontinued his "friendly visits" and she sent him a notice through her solicitors describing the circumstance of the case and asking for maintenance for her two children born by the respondent.

Ramabai Dinnanath, in her evidence said that her father was a Doctor in Hyderabad, and her sister a nurse in Bombay. She was living with her sister in Bombay and was working as a nurse in 1919. She first came to know the respondent in 1923 at the place of one Kamalabai, a Brahmin midwife. The complainant said that she was also a Brahmin. Kamalabai told her that the respondent had a desire to marry her (the complainant) under the Civil Marriage Act.

The Doctor was also present at the time, and he told her that the marriage would be performed after she got the job, she went to afterwards got a job in the infant Welfare Society as a Health Visitor, on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. The complainant stated that the respondent was on friendly relations with Kamalabai and she had a daughter by him. The other nurses also used to go to Kamalabai's place for private cases in nursing and midwifery.

Continuing Ramabai said that after she got the job, she went to the respondent at Kamalabai's place and told him that he should now marry her, because she was pregnant by the respondent. In the month of February, 1924 was their first "friendly illicit meeting." Between February and August 1924, there were frequent visits by the Doctor and she was pregnant. This meeting took place at Kamalabai's place and the time of their meeting was between 12 noon and 3 p.m. Such meetings took place every 2nd and 3rd day. She further said that the Doctor had no other time to spare. She also used to go to the respondent's house, at Santa Cruz as well at night. She used to go to Santa Cruz at 7 p.m. and return at about midnight. She had to do so, because she was staying at the Infant Welfare Society's quarters. One night while she was at Santa Cruz, and when she was leaving the respondent's place he told her not to pay visits to Santa Cruz for some days thereafter as he was going out of Bombay and would leave intimation at Kamalabai's place after his arrival. These instructions were given to her about August 1924.

AFTER RESPONDENT'S MARRIAGE.

The complainant further stated that she knew that the respondent was a widower. He used to live alone at Santa Cruz. In the month of September 1924, Kamalabai informed her that the respondent had entered into a civil marriage and asked her why she was remaining quiet. This was the first intimation to her of the "secret" marriage of the respondent. She then went to the respondent's bungalow at Santa Cruz at 9-30 a.m. and asked why he had secretly married and why he had practised such a deception on her. In reply the respondent told her to see him again at Kamalabai's place, where he said, he would explain every thing and asked her not to create a noise there. The appointment was for the following day where she accordingly went. The respondent was there.

The respondent told her although he had married another woman there would be no change in the affection towards her. She then used to meet now and then by appointment. She gave birth to a female child on the 24th November 1924, at her quarters at Kala Chowki. The child she said was by the doctor (respondent), 3 days after her delivery, she sent a woman named Kasibai to the respondent to inform him about her delivery. Kasibai gave the information to the respondent at Santa Cruz. A month after her delivery she met the respondent at Kamalabai's place.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Between February and November 1924, the respondent had paid her up to Rs. 30 every month. That was continued by him up to July 1928. She stayed at Kala Chowki till she was transferred to Dhobi Talao centre of her office in May 1925. At Dhobi Talao she rented a room to accommodate the respondent. The respondent did not like the room and hence she made arrangement for their meeting place at a Parsi lady's house at Marine Lines Cross Lane. She represented to the Parsi that her husband was living out of Bombay, and used to pay flying visits to her and asked whether she had any objection to his going there. After this, the respondent used to meet the complainant at the Parsi lady's place.

STRIKING RESEMBLANCE.

When the hearing was resumed after lunch, Ramabai stepped into the witness-box with a healthy looking male child hugging on her shoulders. She was allowed to sit on a chair in the witness-box.

The Magistrate humourously remarked whether the child was going to be tendered as an exhibit (laughter).

Mr. Nariman on behalf of the complainant requested His Worship to have a good look at the child, which he said bore a striking resemblance to the respondent. He further said that he was going to call an expert physiognomist (laughter).

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, the complainant stated that her father died while she was 7 years old and that her sister brought her up. She stated that she was at present 30 years of age.

Mr. Kanuga asked her whether she knew nurses by name Eursha and Jarusha. She denied all knowledge of these nurses. She was then questioned whether she knew Khan Saheb Jacob, to which she said "no."

Mr. Kanuga then read an application written by the complainant in which she had stated that she had an husband, whose monthly salary was Rs. 55/- and had two children.

Questioned whether the contents of the application were true, she said that the draft of the letter was altered by the respondent at his office and the same was afterwards typed by his clerk. The reference to the husband and to two children, as contained in the letter, she said, was not true.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Defamation

MR. M. ALLABUX FILES COMPLAINT.

Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, presented a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday charging Hasanali Abdul Ali, Editor and publisher of a fortnightly magazine called "Gulzari Hakimi" with defamation.

Mr. M. S. Alreia appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister.

The complainant in his information alleged that for many years the accused bore ill-will and malice against him and started a campaign of vilifying him by publishing defamatory articles.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS.

In the issue of "Gulzari Hakimi" dated 22nd March the accused, the complainant stated, published an article under the heading "Mahomedali Allabux and What Is His Worth", which contained "false and defamatory" statements against him (the complainant). The object of the article, according to the complainant, was to hold him up to the odium of Hindus and Mussalmans in general and to the members of the community in particular. The article in question described the complainant as a "cut-throat of Hindus and as an enemy of Islam" who with a view to deceive Government into granting him honours and medals of which "he was unworthy" started fraudulent public movements. The complainant was stated to have hired brokers to sing his praises.

"MUSLIM SANGATHAN."

The said article, the complainant submitted, referred contemptuously to the All-India Muslim Federation League, of which he was the Secretary and Treasurer The above League was described in the article as "Muslim Federation Dramatic Company" and suggested the League consisted of "unprincipled people" out to act their parts

Continuing the article stated: "Have patience, Mahomedbhoy You are miscalculating. The Government will not give you any medal of honours." The article also suggested that the complainant had started Muslim Sangathan with a view to sing the music of his praises.

The complainant examined by his counsel strongly objected to the description of the Federation as "Muslim Dramatic Company". It was untrue, he said, that he had put up several brokers to canvass votes for him for the Legislative Council election.

ADMITS PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

The complainant was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Kaderbhoy.

Replying to one question, witness admitted he had been convicted on a charge of destroying a Durga.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: Do you think it is discreditable to hanker after Government honours?

Witness: Yes I consider it bad to hanker after Government honours.

The complainant further stated that his idea of public service was to do good to the country and to the people.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: Just tell me what good you have done to the country?

Witness: I have helped the cause of education and have taken part in the political sphere being Secretary of the All-India Muslim League.

Q: Are you still a J.P.?

A.: I have sent my resignation.

Q.: Have you resigned because you thought your name would be deleted from the list?

A.: No.

WORK AS CORPORATOR.

To further questions witness said he had studied up to the Gujerati th standard and had a fair knowledge of Arabic. He was a Municipal Corporator for the last 7 years.

Q.: Did you take any part in the Municipal proceedings?

A.: Yes. I attended 95 per cent. of the meetings.

Mr. Kaderbhoy then added "a dummy member?" (Laughter.)

Q.: Have you ever made a speech at the Corporation?—I have a right to speak.

Q.: I am not disputing your right. I am only asking if you have made any speech at all.

The complainant replied that he had no occasion to speak.

The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 18

S. S. "Ranpura" with the English mails of October 3, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 19.

S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Congress Committee's office.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. V. K. Joshi will speak on "My impressions about the Educational Institutions in London and its suburbs."

KOJAGARI SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of the Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh, Bombay, "Kojagari Sammelan" will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at Mr. Govind Vinayak Dighe No. 27 B Khota's Wadi. C. K. P. residents of Janjira are invited.

MR. NIXON ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "The Public Accounts" to members of the Institute in the Institute's premises today (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Swami Vishwananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "The Bhagvat Gita" to-day

OFF TO ENGLAND FOR STUDIES

Mr. Venilal Tribhowandas, B.Sc., who was a Fellow in the Wilson College proceeded to London to prosecute his studies for the I.C.S. Examination.

(Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A clinical meeting of the members of B. M. Union, will be held at Alice Building, Fort, on Friday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are requested to bring them.

ST. THOMAS FEAST FUND.

Aldonenses, extraordinary general meeting in connection with the accounts of the St. Thomas Feast Fund, will be held on Sunday the 29th instant at 3 p.m. in the "Little Flower of Jesus" School, Princess Street.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 20th at daylight.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Ohindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

KHADI BAZAR IN VILE PARLE.

In order to encourage people to buy Khaddar instead of foreign cloth for Diwali Holidays, a Khadi bazar has been arranged in Vile Parle Sheth Makanji Dhanji's Bungalow (Juhu Road) from 18th to 20th instant. 6 1/4 per cent. discount will be allowed on all purchases. Time—morning 7 to 10 and evening 4 to 7.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 20th instant at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga by Master Gyanasagar Row, the famous Flutist of Southern India with Master Sankaran of Tanjore Violinist.

THAKURDWAR TRAGEDY.

Husband And Wife Succumb To Injuries.

INQUEST AT TOWER OF SILENCE.

Two more persons—husband and wife—succumbed to their injuries in the Parsi General Hospital on Tuesday night as a result of the house collapse which took place near Thakurdwar on Tuesday afternoon. The victims were Merwanji Framji Kumana (68) and Pirojbai Merwanji Kumana (66), on whose bodies the Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday morning in the premises of the Tower of Silence.

The Coroner received verbal information in regard to the death of these two persons at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, and he immediately issued instructions with a view to enable the relatives to expedite the funeral ceremony to remove the dead bodies to the Parsi Tower of Silence from the Parsi General Hospital on the understanding that they should not be consigned to the last resting place until inquest proceedings were held in the premises of the Tower of Silence at 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

INQUEST HELD.

At the inquest Mr. Hormusji Sohli Kumana, Solicitor, said that the deceased Merwanji and Pirojbai were husband and wife and were his cousins. They lived in the building that collapsed on Tuesday afternoon. They were buried in debris and were extricated and removed to the Parsi General Hospital where they died subsequently.

Dr. Kaikhashru Bermanji Darukhanawalla, Resident Medical Officer, Parsi General Hospital said that the deceased when brought to the Hospital were restless and in semi-conscious condition. Merwanji died of haemorrhage and shock and Pirojbai died of fracture of skull.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest till the 25th instant.

FIRST-AID RENDERED.

PARSI AMBULANCE BRIGADE'S SPLENDID WORK.

Immediately on receiving the news of the house collapse at Thakurdwar on Tuesday last, eight members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, in charge of their Superintendent arrived on the scene of the catastrophe with their motor ambulance and first-aid requisites at 1-20 p.m. and helped the rescue party in their work in removing and treating the injured and remained there till 8 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The ten-mile walking race organized by the Kanara Saraswat Association will be run on Sunday the 20th instant at 5-30 a.m. The route selected is from Alexandra Road to Colaba Station and back, via Mahaluxmi and Peddar Road.

The other items for the day include Carrom Tournament (Doubles) and Cricket Match whole-day Bombay and Suburbs.

The competition is open only to the members of the community and must register their names with the Hon. Secretary, before the 18th instant. Further details if necessary, will be furnished at the Association.

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT.

The investiture ceremony of the 108th Bombay, Mogaveera Rovers Troop," was conducted on the 13th instant in the premises of the Mogaveera Night School, at Mody Street, Fort, with great success under the Presidentship of Mr. Kenkre, the Scout Master of Shraddhananda Troop. Cub-Master, Mr. M. S. Talati and Mr. Screwalla, Asst. Scout Master of the 51st Bombay Boys Scout Troop were also present. Games, scout songs and distribution of sweets was the order of the day.

VALMIK KAYASTHA SOCIAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Valmik Kayastha Yuvak Mandal a social gathering of the community was held at the Jinnah People's Hall on Sunday afternoon in honour of Sharadotsav. The programme was a variegated one consisting of "Garbas," dialogues and music. A healthy departure was made on this occasion from the usual practice followed in such gatherings of impromptu "garba" performances, which is hardly calculated to bring out the aesthetic and artistic possibilities of the "Garba". Select "Garbas" were sung by select parties who had practised at them strenuously for over a month. There were no less than 8 "garbas" each of a different kind and performed with a varying light and stage effects.

PREPARATION FOR "PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY."!

Govt. Of India's Centralisation Policy Condemned.

In the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, says:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to draw the attention of the Government of India to a matter of vital public importance. For sometime past there is a tendency on the part of Government to transfer subjects which are Provincial to the jurisdiction of the Central Government. One of the principal aims and objects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and of the legislation which followed that report, was, as far as my Committee are aware, a greater devolution of the powers of the Government of India to the different Provincial Governments.

STEADY ENCROACHMENT

My Committee have been observing for sometime past, with regret, that the wholesome, salutory and far-sighted principles laid down by the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms are now being departed from, and there is a steady encroachment going on subjects which were considered provincial. My Committee may be allowed to cite a few instances to show how this process of centralisation has been going on with regard to some questions:—

(A) ADMINISTRATION OF PORT TRUSTS.

Provincial Governments have been administering the different Port Trusts for a long time past. My Committee recognize that this administration by Provincial Governments was technically speaking as agents of the Government of India. It has now been, however, definitely proposed to take over all the Port Trusts under the Central Government without any interference of local Governments. It was regard to this subject my Committee wrote, in their letter No. T-1347, dated 10th November 1924, to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, as below:—

"While recognising that there may be a good deal to be said technically for uniform control of all the major Ports of India, my Committee cannot overlook the fact that the prosperity of the City of Bombay is very much dependent on the proper administration of the Port of Bombay and generally speaking on the development of the trade and commerce of Bombay. There are obvious disadvantages in the Control of such an important factor in the prosperity of Bombay being transferred from Bombay to distant Simla or Delhi.

"Looking, however, to the fact that the administration of these was given to the local Governments from their very establishment and even since the enactment of Devolution Rules under the Government of India Act four years ago, and that it has been carried on so far without any serious complaint, my Committee are most strongly opposed to the administration of Port Trusts being now taken away from the hands of local Governments by the Government of India."

(B) THE CINEMA INDUSTRY.

This should be considered as purely a provincial subject, and yet it was the Government of India who appointed a Committee to examine the organisation and the principles and methods of the censorship of cinematograph films in India, etc., and there are now proposals for having a Central Bureau of Investigation and Research regarding this industry and also a Central Board of Censors.

(C) ADMINISTRATION OF ROADS.

This also should be considered as a provincial subject and yet here again it was the Government of India who appointed the Indian Roads Committee to formulate proposals regarding the administration of roads. A Central Roads Advisory Committee has now been actually formed with its members elected from the Indian Legislature, and a revenue for this new department has been found by increasing the duty on petrol by two annas. It will be this Central Department which will be distributing the income accruing from this revenue to different provincial Governments and local authorities.

(D) CENTRAL ADVISARY COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is a provincial subject and yet the Government of India have now constituted Central Agricultural Research Council which will obviously have to say with regard to the agricultural policies and operations of different provinces.

My Committee have given these instances to show how the process of centralisation has been going on silently and steadily. Big inroads have thus been made on the legitimate sphere of provincial Governments. It is naturally feared that if this policy goes on at the rate at which it has been going on, provincial autonomy, when it comes, will be so only in name and provincial Parliaments may be reduced to the position of only bigger municipalities. My Committee are addressing Government with a view to draw their attention to this important constitutional development and hope that a statement will be issued by Government, at an early date, which may dispel the fears entertained by public bodies like this Chamber and others.

TWO WOMEN TO BE HANGED.

Murder Of Sleeping Husband.

Justices Patkar and Wilde at the High Court confirmed the sentences of death on two women Jija Tukaram Gujar and Laxmi Chilu, and of transportation on another woman Sakku, all of whom were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Satara for the murder of the first accused Jija's husband who was a military pensioner.

Jija possessed substantial property inherited from her father, part of which she had leased for cultivation to Laxmi and Sakku. Laxmi brought about intimate relations between her son, a student aged 17, and Jija whose husband Tukaram having come to know about their 'liason' had chastised her for her misbenaviour. Jija, therefore, entertained an idea of killing her husband, and in this she was encouraged by Laxmi who hoped to get all the property of Jija for herself and her son. Accordingly, Laxmi and Sakku went to the house of Tukaram at midnight on March 8, 1929, on the pretext of giving him something. Jija as pre-arranged, opened the door and all the three women attacked the sleeping man with heavy stones. The victim died on the spot and his body was recovered several days later from the manure-pit of Jija.

Jija and Laxmi were sentenced to be hanged, and Sakku to transportation.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Silver Ready	23	2	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

1st Settlement	52	7	0
2nd Settlement	52	9	0

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 3 POINTS DOWN.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 16.

Previous Closing Rate ..	18.26
To-day's Opening Rate ..	18.32
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.23
Difference	—.03

The New York market opened at a rise of 6 points on better Liverpool advices. The market rulued very steady and a further rise of 2 points was reached but later on prices gave way on increased selling and closed at a decline of 3 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Previous Closing Rate ..	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate ..	9.77
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.77
Difference	plus .01

Broach A.M. Expectations ..... Rs. 335-0-0

EAST KHANDESH MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Muslim Educational Conference for East Khandesh which was postponed on account of cholera will now be held on the 9th and 10th November, 1929. Haji S. Meher Bax, J.P., will preside and Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education will perform the opening ceremony.

OLD WORKERS SUMMARILY DISMISSED.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union was held on Monday last along the side of the B.P.T. Workshops, where the following resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting of the Port Trust Employees' Union strongly protests against the new policy of retrenchment and particularly the summary dismissal at a moment's notice, of 54 employees of Carpentry, Fitting and Turning shops most of whom have put in long years of service, without taking into consideration their seniority and length of service; and request the Chairman to re-instate them at an early date.

(2) This meeting is further of opinion that dismissal of employees who have put in such a long service without the usual notice of one month is absolutely illegal unjust and unreasonable, and requests the Chairman to assure the men that no men shall be unreasonably dismissed and that in no event they shall be discharged without the usual notice of a month.

(3) This meeting resolves that the Chairman be requested to refer the matter in dispute to a Court of Enquiry and that he be informed that in the event of his failing to accept the above proposal the men will have no alternative but resort to direct action.

(4) This meeting requests the Chairman to accept the final suggestion of their President Mr. Ginwalla that the men who have been discharged should be reinstated and that instead of retrenchment the men would be prepared to work for 22 days instead of 26 days, and have compulsory leave of 4 days to tide over the present depression and slackness.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Bramhasree Sreenivasa Sastri of Kalpathi (Palghat) will conduct 'Thula Puranam' for one month commencing from to-day between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. in the Samaj premises No. 1, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.)

A STUDY CIRCLE IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, Mr. M. H. Vakil, will lead a Study Circle in modern "Psychology" at the Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, every Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) commencing from the 17th instant. This Study Circle is open to all interested.

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Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1929.

SATYAGRAHA IN POONA.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha started by some "untouchables" of Poona to assert their right of access to the local Parvati Temple seems to have created quite a commotion in that city. It is recognised by many that the Satyagraha is not an isolated casual affair but only one episode in a vast righteous movement on the part of the hitherto suppressed classes to assert their elementary rights. Mr. Rajbhoj, the leader of the Poona Satyagrahis, who is now in the hospital on account of severe injuries he received at the hands of some caste Hindus on Sunday, expects to resume the Satyagraha shortly. Meanwhile many attempts are being made by both caste Hindus and some of their personal friends and dependants among the untouchables to persuade the Satyagrahis to desist and try simpler methods of agitation. Those attempts seem to be due to an assumption that the Satyagrahis' demands are unreasonable or that their methods are aggressive and provocative and do not constitute true Satyagraha. If the demand is, as we believe it to be, that the "untouchables" should have the same measure of access to the temple as is allowed to the other Hindus, we feel that it is a most reasonable demand. Even a Prince among the orthodox, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has often declared in his recent South Indian tour that it is a sin against God and man for any Hindu to refuse "darshan" to a brother Hindu. As regards the Satyagrahis' methods, most reports agree that they were scrupulously non-violent and that such aggressiveness as was exhibited on Sunday in the shape of hurling shoes, sticks, stones and other missiles was on the other side.

Of the various attempts being made to persuade the Satyagrahis to discontinue or suspend their campaign special importance necessarily attaches to the statement issued by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. He has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of combating untouchability and has succeeded in persuading the trustees of several temples to throw them open to all Hindus. He is the last person, therefore, knowingly to come in the way of any set of "untouchables" struggling to gain their rights by the method of Satyagraha. He concedes in his statement that the Poona Satyagrahis' claim is most reasonable, that they "stood the ordeal at Parvati Hill without in the least losing their temper, though they received grievous injuries from a hostile crowd. He also appeals to the trustees of the temple to effect an amicable settlement with the Satyagrahis. But at the same time he appeals to the Satyagrahis to consider "if it is wise unnecessarily to mar the countrywide atmosphere of goodwill by launching an aggressive campaign when there are fairly bright prospects of achieving the end by lesser means." He adds: "Satyagraha should be resorted to as a last measure for the redress of any grievance whereas the question of entering into temple is a delicate one and needs special handling. There is a constant danger of creating internal jealousies among the various Hindu communities and also jeopardising Hindu unity." If Jamnalalji has reason to fear that the present campaign, while it is absolutely non-violent so far, may not continue to be so because of the usually inadequate stress on non-violence in act and word and thought, there is force in his contention. But that fear would only call for a change of methods of Satyagraha, for much greater caution and if necessary for temporary suspension till the conditions of true Satyagraha are clearly appreciated and fulfilled. But to rule out Satyagraha altogether as an "aggressive" measure seems to us to be neither expedient nor fair to persons groaning under intolerable wrongs.

WANTED: A FAIR DECISION.

—:o:—

The Credentials Committee of the 13th International Labour Conference is to meet to-day to consider, among other items, the objection lodged before it to the nomination of Mr. Brown by the Government of India as adviser to Mr. Jadunath Roy, the Employers' Delegate from India. The objection to Mr. Brown's appointment is three-fold. He has not been chosen in agreement with the largest organisations in India. He cannot be expected to represent Indian interests at all as he is representative of interests "which do not own any ships on the Indian register." The third and constitutionally the most important objection is that he is not an Indian national. It is significant that on Saturday the Employers' group moved a resolution at the open session of the Conference which strongly recommended the Credentials Committee of the Conference to examine thoroughly if Mr. Brown's nomination was "fully in accordance with the underlying principles and the provision of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles." It is true that in no Indian statute is there a definition of who is an Indian national. But it is not the fault of the people of India if there is no such definition. Mr. Haji has attempted the first legal definition in his Coastal Reservation Bill, a long delayed measure of reform in Indian shipping legislation to which the interests whom Mr. Brown represents have shown an implacable hostility. India is entitled to expect a fair decision from the Credentials Committee. If it fails to give such decision, the fight against this unjust nomination must be carried to the Hague before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

A CAPITALIST COUP.

—:o:—

The mighty force of united international Capitalism has made itself felt at Geneva. The Shipping employers refused to participate in the deliberations of the International Maritime Conference in order to avoid being committed to an acceptance of the eight hours' day for seamen. The ostensible reason they gave was only the technical one that they refused to agree to the nomination by the British Government of Mr. Ben Tillet as workers' delegate although he was recommended by the British Trade Union Congress. The British ship-owners consider that the nomination is invalid because Mr. Ben Tillet is not the representative of the Seamen's Union which, the ship-owners claim, is the largest representative British seamen' organisation. So the employers' group at the Maritime Conference has been putting up a technical fight regarding the interpretation of Article 389 but the cat is out of the bag when they intimate that they may reconsider their decision not to boycott the Conference if it shelves the consideration of the question of hours of daily toil by the seamen. It is to be hoped that the employees' delegates will strongly protest against any bending the knee on the part of the Executive of the Conference before the Capitalist gods. It is better to adjourn the Conference than to allow it to proceed only at the virtual dictation of the employers' group as to what it shall or shall not take up on the agenda.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

—:o:—

It is difficult to understand what induced the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Tuesday to accept the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the proposal before it that it should select on a day to be fixed by the President a candidate for the post of the Chief of its Fire Brigade. From the information supplied by the Municipal Commissioner it was evident that the most suitable candidate according to him was Mr. Norman Coombs, the present Sub-Officer, London Fire Brigade. The Chief Officer of the Brigade had selected this deputy of his as the most suitable person to come out to India for work under the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He had agreed to hold the post for a period of five years "subject to a renewal of appointment" and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta obligingly suggested that Mr. Coombs should be appointed "subject to a renewal for a term of five years." The Corporation's acceptance of this suggestion was wrong in principle, in view of its earlier resolution on the subject, according to which it had agreed to send out a suitable Indian for training in England, so that on his return he might be appointed to the post of Chief of its Fire Brigade. It is giving a blow to the principle of Indianisation when an Indian civic body agrees to the importation of foreign technical talent and promises to continue to avail itself of its services, to the inevitable detriment of indigenous talent, which is thus denied its rightful opportunity of holding the highest positions.

SILLY.

—:o:—

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a correspondent about a silly resolution passed by some students of the Grant Medical College. It appears that under some unaccountable impulses the members of the Gujarati Club of the College have decided not to allow non-Hindus to dine in the mess. The students responsible for this decision little understand how foolish they must appear in the eyes of all right thinking people. Such a resolution was least expected from the educated students of a Bombay Medical College. One could understand vegetarians of all communities having a separate mess of their own. But segregation on communal lines is a mischievous move which may split up the common mess into as many separate sections as there are castes. If the resolution is not soon rescinded those students who have any commonsense in them must set up a common cosmopolitan mess, leaving the "touch-me-not's" alone.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SPECULATIONS.

INDIAN TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

By Air Mail. LONDON, Oct. 5.

As I mentioned last week, the baby quarrel in the Indian Central Committee is not yet over. Rather, it has taken a definite turn for the worse. During the week, in response to an "S.O.S." message received from four members of the Committee, Lord Irwin, who returned from his country house in Yorkshire, gave to the four aggrieved souls in an interview—to lay before him all their difficulty which preculdes them from co-operating with their Chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair. He had to listen to a pathetic tale. He was told that the Chairman did not show any ordinary courtesy to the members, nor did he believe in the spirit of give and take. He was an obstructionist and not allowing the members to carry on discussions which might result in defeating his own views on various problems which faced the Committee. The Chairman insisted that the report drafted by the Secretariat be taken into consideration in preferance to the report drafted by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Dr. Surahwardy, and Rao Bahadur Rajah. This was the burden of the song which Lord Irwin heard and as a remedy he offered to speak to the Chairman 'privately" to try to come to an amicable settlement. Lord Irwin, knowing his position at present, refused to intervene in the domestic quarrel but expressed a hope that harmony and good-will amongst the members would prevail. Sir Hari Singh and his three colleagues had to admit that since Lord Irwin was on leave, it was not possible for him to guide them, however much he might wish in that direction. Thus eight days more have passed and neither the Viceroy nor the Chairman of the Indian Central Committee is in possession of the report of the Wing collaborating with the Simon Commission. Yet attempts are being made to disguise this fact by representing that the Committee has adopted a unanimous report. Far from it, every one has now taken upon himself with vengeance the arduous task of producing his own report and a visit to their flats confirms the general belief that the prospect of a unanimous document is far from certain.

EXPLOITING THE DIFFERENCES.

So far as the Simon Commission is concerned, its member are having fun at the cost of their Indian collaborators. They know full well the point of difference between the Chairman and his colleagues and they are exploiting the situation to their own benefit. Sir Sankaran Nair, injured as he feels at the suggestion of Sir John Simon not to take into consideration the existence of the Indian Committee when drafting the Report, has made out a case that in view of the fact that the Central Legislature having not elected a Committee to offer views on the constitution and composition of the Central Legislature, neither his Committee, nor the Seven Superior Gods are competent to decide the future constitution of that body. Here is where the shoe is pinching Sir Hari Singh and his three other colleagues. He cannot for the life of him reconcile his position as well as that of his colleagues with the attitude adopted by the Chairman to recognise their competence to deal with the matter despite their membership of the Legislature. Sir John Simon and his colleagues are, therefore, emphasising the pet doctrine of Lord Birkenhead that Indians cannot evolve a constitution for themselves without the assistance of Great Britain.

Leaving aside the treatment meted out by the Chairman, the Committee as a whole, is labouring under a feeling of heart-burning for the "courtesy" shown to them recently by Col. Lane Fox, their "colleague" on the All-White Commission. This gentleman has already come to the conclusion that the Indian "Wing" of the Simon Commission is a broken wing and hence withheld to show to them the social courtsey of inviting them to the wedding of his daughter which took place yesterday and to which his other colleagues were invited.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA?

This is the latest topic occupying columns of daily papers just at present. The ball was set rolling by the "Daily Telegraph," whose diplomatic correspondent revealed on Tuesday that an early and momentous pronouncement concerning the future of India was under consideration by the present Labour Government. The expectation in Ministerial circles is that the projected pronouncement will be made, in any case, before the date of the opening of the Indian National Congress in December. Its chief purpose would be to emphasise that the eventual grant of "Dominion Status" to India is the considered aim of His Majesty's Government, though at the same time it would be stated that this aim could only be attained by a gradual process. According to this Diplomatic Correspondent in certain Anglo-Indian circles some apprehension is entertained lest the coming Congress should allow itself to be stampeded by the wild men of the Independence Party though in other equally competent quarters, such apprehension is held to be unfounded, or, at any rate, grossly exaggerated. Subsequently, there

(Continued on page 9.)

WHAT IS SOCIAL SERVICE

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

BY AIR MAIL.

If you mention the words "Social Service" to most ordinary business women they will either say: "Oh yes, helping the poor," or if they are slightly cynical: "Helping the poor to feel poor."

Realizing the inadequacy of this popular conception, I sought out Mr. Percy Alden, Chairman of the British Institute of Social Service, to find out from him what social service really means.

"Social Service is so vague an expression," he told me, "that it is necessary to define and limit its scope. It may be defined as including any kind of welfare or betterment work, whether charitable or philanthrophic, or work carried out as a voluntary service in co-operation with a local authority or Government Department, or, finally, paid service of the same nature.

"Our social philosophy," he said, "has changed with the growth of knowledge of economic causes. At one time it was generally supposed that the weaker classes of society were responsible for their own sufferings and the distress resulting from poverty was due to their own personal failures Now, of course, it is admitted that there is a vast amount of want and misery derived from social causes for which the individual is only remotely responsible. So because of this recognition "schools of training" for social workers have grown up, where not only methods of relief are studied but also the means of obviating the necessity for relief."

THE SCOPE.

Passing from his definition of social service, Mr. Alden went on to explain the scope of social work. This naturally varies in every country according to its needs; as the standard of life rises in each country, the scope of social effort widens. Using Great Britain as an illustration, he said that social work to-day consists in: (1) Relief and prevention of poverty; (2) the cure and prevention of disease; (3) the treatment and the reform of the criminal and the problem of juvenile crime; (4) the removal of all conditions which hinder progress in our industrial and economic life.

This, Mr. Alden explained, is stating the scope of social service broadly, but it does not include nearly every effort made by the individual social worker. The first section includes not only the work of the many charitable organisations which now strive to prevent as well as to relieve poverty, but also that done in connection with the Poor Law Reform and vagrancy reform. The attention that is now being given to housing questions is also a great step forward to ameliorating the conditions in poverty stricken areas.

WELFARE WORK.

A great deal is being done in the second section in addition to the work of voluntary and municipal hospitals; all welfare work is bound up in this, including industrial welfare, infant welfare maternity and child welfare. Much valuable work is done in day nurseries and children's homes.

Prison reform takes a prominent place in the third section, and also the system of Juvenile Courts which are now being started in many large towns. Liverpool and Birmingham already have buildings devoted entirely to the work of Juvenile Courts. Linked with this is the question of recreation and the provision of adequate and suitable playgrounds for children, as it is recognized that most juvenile crime is the result of ill-used leisure. America is far ahead of any other country in making practical application of theories in this connection.

And the fourth section includes all other forms of social service. A great deal of attention is being given to industrial betterment and industrial arbitration; these include all matters dealing with working conditions and so forth. Continuation schools are important in this respect, and also adult and industrial education. Co-operation and co-partnership schemes are both forms of social service which make for progress in the industrial life of the country.—"Gateway for Women at Work."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Encouraging Prospect.

The January Conference on naval disarmament to be held at London may achieve tangible results if the ready acceptance to attend it shown by France, Italy and Japan is any indication that its deliberations will be conducted in a spirit of harmony and a determination not to have the vexed question of all-round disarmament unsettled. The French Ambassador at Washington expressed in the most friendly terms to the American Naval Secretary the satisfaction of his Government at the success of Mr. MacDonald's visit and the French Press has described the achievement of Mr. MacDonald in appreciative terms. The Labour Government are only too aware that they will be treading on touchy ground when at the January discussions they introduce the subject of elimination of submarines and, as the speech of Mr. Alexander shows, they are particularly anxious to avoid the impression that the Anglo-American agreement means that the two biggest Naval Powers desire "to impose their will upon any other part of the world."

Not Fiction.

The following is not from a book of fiction but from the latest Congress Bulletin: "Gokul Das, a fourth-year student of the Kashi Vidyapith, has had an extraordinary and most unpleasant experience. He was arrested on July 12, at Mahoba in the U. P. He was carried about half over India hand-cuffed and with his face all covered up. He was sent to Lahore, then to Motihari in Bihar and then back to Mahoba. Every attempt was made in these various places to get him identified by some approver or other person, but there was no success. Every attempt was also made by the Secret Service Police to overawe him and make him purchase his freedom by implicating some others. There was no definite charge against him. Still he was not let out on bail and was carried about handcuffed in extreme discomfort as his face was covered up and the time of the year was the hottest. Even in the lock-up he had handcuffs and for a month he was not permitted to have a change of clothes. ..... Ultimately, as no evidence of any kind could possibly be raised against him, he was let out on bail for Rs. 200." We doubt if the police and the present Government are yet at the end of their resources.

New Colleges in Rajkot.

It is understood that at the eleventh session of the Rajkot Representative Assembly Thakor Saheb Sir Lakhajiraj announced his decision to establish an Arts College in Rajkot and to open four technical schools in different important towns with a technical college in Rajkot. The whole scheme is expected to cost Rs. 27,000 per month and to come into operation at an early date. The Prince is known for his devotion to education and industrial advance. About 90 per cent of the children of school-going age in the State are under instruction. The State holds an annual Agricultural Exhibition for fostering agriculture and cottage industries and an annual Industrial Exhibition for the development of arts and industries. The Prince's devotion to his people's moral and material progress deserves to be widely circulated.

Hen in Arithmetic.

"Son," asked the father, "What is an average?"

"Why," said the boy, "it's when the hen in Arithmetic lays an egg on."

"Possessor Of Body, Soul & Property Of All Borahs."

AMAZING CLAIMS BY MULLAJI SAHEB.

Deputation Waits On Education Minister.

DEMANDS APPLICATION OF WAKF ACT.

A deputation of Borahs waited on the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education at the Council Hall, Poona, yesterday with a request that the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 should be applied to the Bohra community. The deputation consisted of the following:—

Habibullah Kaderbhoy, B.A., LL.B., Malguzar; Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy; Mohomedally Mamoojee, Landlord, Merchant; Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy; Shaikh Alibhoy Syadi Mohomedally Hamdani, Theologist; Imranall M. Ebrahimji, B.A., LL.B., Malguzar; Esoofali M. Budroodeen, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Abdul Tayab Sharafali, Landlord, Merchant; Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy; Ishakali Sulemanji, Doctor of Divinity; Nazerali M. Abdulali, Landlord, Hakim; Abdulgafoor Alibhoy, Landlord, Merchant; S. Hasan S. Esmailji, Landlord; Nazerali M. Budroodeen, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Jeevanali Rajabali, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Abdul Kadar Kikabhoy, Landlord, Merchant; Akberali Mohsin, Landlord, Merchant; Tayebbhoy Essabhoy, Landlord, Merchant; Fidahussein Abdul Tayab, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Gulamhusein Hasanali, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Hasanali Abdulali, Journalist; Abdulhusein M. Badroodeen, Factory Owner, Jagirdar, Merchant; Abdul Kadar Fidaali, Landlord, Merchant; Khanbhoy Amiji, Journalist; Akberali Hyderali, P. W. D. Supplier, Landlord, Merchant; Abbasbhoy Abdullahbhoy, Factory Owner, Landlord, Merchant; Abdul Kadar Hyderali, Government Contractor; Yahyabhoy M. Naboobhoy, Landlord, Merchant.

In the course of their representation the deputation said:—

We, the undersigned representatives of the Dawoodi Borah community, beg respectfully to express our gratitude to you, Sir, for your having granted us an opportunity to place our views before you anent the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to our community.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's Government by a Press Note No. P. 86, dated 15th May, 1925, applied the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the entire Presidency including Sind, from 1st June, 1925. This date was subsequently altered to 19th August, 1926, by Government Notification No. 214/14 dated 13th August, 1926.

In the year 1925, when it came to the knowledge of members of the Dawoodi Borah community, who are keenly interested in the Progress and welfare of the community, that attempts were being made by interested persons to obtain exemption of the community from the operation of the Wakf Act of 1923 thus depriving the community of the only safeguard provided by that Act for due and proper administration of Wakf, no pains were spared to bring to the notice of the Government that those who were asking for exemption were doing so to serve their own purposes and that exemptions if granted, would be disastrous and cause a serious set-back educationally, economically, socially, morally, as well as religiously to the community. In addition to making representations in writing, an influential deputation of leading men from all parts of the Presidency waited on the Minister, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, at the Bombay Secretariat, on 19th February, 1925, praying for the application of the Wakf Act. On the 4th April, 1925, an address embodying the same prayer was presented to him at Malegaon. Copies of these addresses are submitted herewith.

BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

It came as a bolt from the blue and caused great dismay and bitter disappointment to the members of the community to learn that exemption from the Wakf Act was granted to the community. The result was that the Mullaji Saheb Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, was able to use his powers, autocratically to the detriment of the community, as will appear from what follows:—

Since 1917, the Borah community has been living in an atmosphere of dread. The members are not allowed to declare their views or express desires even in the most innocent matters, social, educational, religious or charitable. They are dragooned into blind and implicit submission of the Mullaji Saheb under the pain of excommunication, and its dreadful consequence. Excommunication is unknown to the religion of Islam and abhorent to the spirit of our doctrines, but its practice and the threat of its enforcement the Borahs are compelled to submit to whatever the Mullaji Saheb dictates and since 1917, the community has become a lifeless and voiceless body.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S CLAIM.

The Mullaji Saheb has brought to his aid a document in the form of Mesak (Oath of allegiance), the contents of which are not only immoral and barbarous but against the law of the land. Every year the Mullaji himself and all his Amils administer this oath of allegiance to all Borahs both male and female. A copy of the English translation of this Mesak which was put in the Gulla case in the High Court is herewith attached. It is under cover of this document that the Mullaji Saheb exercises his absolute and despotic powers claiming to be the possessor of the Body, Soul and Mind and the Properties of all the Borah community, including their Wakf and Religious Properties.

In spite of their bitter disappointment the Dawoodi Borah community have not ceased their efforts to obtain a reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government Confident in the ultimate triumph of British Justice they have lost no opportunity of approaching the Government and its responsible officials with the same prayer, viz., the application of the Wakf Act of 1923 to the Borah community and not allow the injustice to continue. Thus, in September, 1926, when the late Governor Sir Leslie Wilson was touring the Nasik District, the Dawoodi Borah community residing in those parts of the Presidency, presented an address to His Excellency, praying that the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 be applied to their community without delay as every day that passed without revocation of the exemption was causing incalculable harm to the Dawoodi Borah community as a whole. His Excellency gave a sympathetic and encouraging reply. In January, 1927, when the Commissioner, Mr. Hatch, visited Malegaon the Dawoodi Borah community there represented the matter to him and he promised to communicate their prayer to the Government of Bombay along with his own recommendations.

Further, the Hony. Secretary, Dawoodi Borah Education Conference and the Hakimia Society, the only Society of its kind in our community, has recently published a booklet setting forth the true opinion of the community, in the matter of the application of the Wakf Act, 1923 to our community, a copy of which is submitted for your perusal.

COMMUNITY OPPOSED TO EXEMPTION.

We most emphatically submit that the community as a whole is entirely opposed to its exemption from the Act. It has ben forced upon them by the dictation of the Mullaji Saheb who has introduced by the doctrines and beliefs which are foreign to the true religion which the Dawoodi Borah community follow,—the religion of Islam.

By the weapon of excommunication of honest people the unwilling members of the community are overawed and compelled to do his bidding. The true opinion of the community can only be known if a referendum is taken by ballot and we earnestly urge that you, Sir, in case the Government of Bombay is in any doubt, will be pleased to recommend His Excellency's Government to subject the matter to a test by that method.

The Mullaji Saheb, in pleading for exemption in the name of the community usually puts forward two arguments, viz.:—

(1) That the application of the Wakf Act would mean interfering with his religion and would be a sacrilege, and (2) that the community as a whole does not want the Act to be applied to it.

As to the first contention, we submit that the provisions of the Wakf Act are absolutely consistent with Islamic Religious Laws and the tenets of the true Dawoodi Borah Faith. The two most important books of the community, viz., "Daaimul-Islam" and "Shahrul Akhbar", which contain the verbatim Trust Deeds executed by Molana Ali (S. A.) make this clear. The Mullaji Saheb has never been able to cite an authority from a single religious book to support his contention. The practice in the community from times immemorial, till the advent of the Present Mullaji has always been that Wakfs whether large or small were managed by the Trustees or Mutawallies appointed by the Donors, and accounts were published. No predecessor of the present Mullaji Saheb ever interfered with such management. The Mullaji Saheb now takes a declaration from Borahs, that "all Wakf properties (no matter by whom bequeathed and for what specific or general charitable or religious purposes) are vested absolutely in him; that he has absolute right of control and management over all communal institutions and Wakf properties, he is not accountable for his management of the Trust properties, to anybody but "the Imam in seclusion"; that he has the control and management in his capacity as the Dai-ul-Mutlak over religious taxes, Gulla Funds of all kinds and all other income of religious or charitable endowments or benevolent institutions of the Dawoodi Borah community; that he is entitled to spend any of them or all of them on such objects as "His Holiness may deem fit and proper whether charitable or non-charitable and that His Holiness cannot and should not be called upon to account for his dealings of any of the above funds and that if anybody ever attempted to challenge His Holiness's position as Dai-ul-Mutlak or to call for accounts, even under "The Guise of the Law of the Land" he would be regarded as committing a sinful Act." These claims of the Mullaji Saheb were found untenable and rejected, vide paras 93, 115, 211 of the Judgment in the Chandabhoy Gulla Suit Judgment. But unable to find support for this new doctrine of his own creation in any of the religious books he has resorted to the weapon of excommunication, in order to compel his followers to do his bidding and execute documents in respect of Wakf properties hitherto under the control of Trustees. During the last 4 years, hundreds of Wakf and Trust properties have been thus transferred to his own name, and inserted in the documents a recital hereinafter mentioned. The Mullaji Saheb in acting thus has defied the Judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin declaring him to be an "Accountable Trustee Under Law" (vide para 52 of Judgment in Civil Suit No. 941 of 1917 of the Bombay High Court).

The recital referred to above, in addition to the other illegalities which it contains runs as follows:—

"And whereas the said premises as such vests absolutely in the Dai-ul-Mutlak (Mullaji is meant) of the Dawoodi Borah community for the time being according to the fundamental doctrine of the belief of the Dawoodi Borah community and whereas the said Dai-ul-Mutlak (Mullaji is implied) as such is not accountable for his management to anybody except the Imam in seclusion and he has the right to deal with the property in whatever way he likes, whether charitable or non-charitable and divert the object in his sole discretion."

THE COMMUNITY'S LOSS.

The grave and irreparable losses which the community has thus suffered during the last few years are incalculable. It is an undeniable fact that neither the present Mullaji nor his father nor his grandfather had any property or Jagir of their own; neither did they ever carry on any trade or business. They and every member of their family lived entirely on the donations (called Salam) of the community and this has been the only source of maintenance of the Mullaji Saheb and his family. This does not amount to more than Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 a year, as the Mullaji, if he pays at all, does not pay income-tax on his private income for more than this amount. Almost all the moneys received by him on account of various sorts of Trust and Wakf and religious taxes are in the nature of trust moneys to be used entirely for the benefit of the community, and he has no right to spend the same for any other purpose (vide Issues of the Court, A., B. and C. and Issue 12).

(To be continued.)

"INDIA IN BONDAGE"

AN AMERICAN VIEW

"Time," an American weekly writes:—

Sudden arrest, a fine of 1,000 rupees and a jail sentence of three months was the punishment, last week, of an Indian publisher and an Indian printer who dared to put forth at Calcutta last year a chunky, controversial book by a snowy-haired, up-standing Poughkeepsie clergyman. Publisher Ramananda Chatterjee and Printer Sajami Das were punished for "sedition." The sedition is supposed to lurk between the pages of the book, *India in Bondage—Her Right to Freedom.* Last week when Poughkeepsie reporters sought out the author, Dr. Jabez Thomas Sunderland, he was ready for them, ready to wield a potent verbal cudgel in defense of the two Indians.

Suppressed last week, why was not the book suppressed sooner? It has sold in the thousands for a twelvemonth. A second Calcutta edition appeared last Spring. (A)

Since then a new British Government has come in the Labour Cabinet headed by Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald. "If Chatterjee and Das are guilty of sedition for publishing my book," cried Poughkeepsie's Sunderland last week, "then Ramsay MacDonald and other (Labour) members of the British Parliament are also guilty, for the most extremist and seditious passages in my book are quotations from these great and honored Englishmen!"

Stupid officials in Bengal had taken the least efficient means of trying to hush up something likely to embarrass the new Prime Minister. It was one thing for plain citizen MacDonald to write for the British Laborite London "Daily Herald" two years ago certain words quoted by Dr. Sunderland. It is quite another thing to let such words go booming around India to-day, now that citizen MacDonald is also Prime Minister. The two-year old possibly "seditious" (B) words of Scot MacDonald are: "The moral justification that has always been made for the existence of our empire amongst subject peoples has been that we are training them for self-government. The most typical of that is our Indian empire. A thousand and one reasons are given for a little more tutelage. . . . Now plain, practical common sense should come to our rescue. *Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence. Let independence be granted.*"

In effect Dr. Sunderland's book to-day amounts to asking: *Well, why does not Prime Minister MacDonald free India now?*

"India in Bondage." Jabez Thomas Sunderland is a Unitarian who spent a large part of his most vigorous years in India making more Unitarians. Laymen are often cautious in listening to a "missionary," but they will find the 552 pages of *India in Bondage* vital, comprehensive, militantly fair. Out of a mass of closely dovetailed facts and testimony rises Dr. Sunderland's major theme: *the Indian is mentally and morally equal to the Englishman and therefore competent to emerge from tutelage and enjoy freedom on equal terms.*

Rudyard Kipling is singled out and flayed as having done more than anyone else to convince Anglo-Saxons by his pungent tales and swaggering rhymes that Indians are a conglomeration of "new-caught sullen peoples half devil and half child" and "a lesser breed without the law."

Writes Dr. Sunderland: "Seemingly Kipling's association in India with the English must have been almost exclusively with the military men and with the most imperialistic and domineering of the civil officials. As to India itself, the real India, the great India of the past and the present, with its history and its civilization, he seems to have cared nothing for this, and to have taken no pains to inform himself about it. As to the Indian people, he seems never to have cared to associate or to become acquainted with any but the lowest. Unless we make these assumptions, it seems impossible to account for the facts that in his writings he gives almost no portrayal of or allusion to anything of real importance in Indian history, culture or life; and that he seems to take pleasure in heaping ridicule upon the educated classes. . . ."

On the basis of his own study of the Indian Civil Service—here exhaustively examined—Dr. Sunderland concludes that "the British Government in India can, if it will, set up as its successor an Indian government with every official position in it, from Viceroy to policeman, filled by fully competent Indians, quite as competent as the men who fill the positions now."

Here is the very crux of a matter which is vital because the continued refusal of British Government to grant India independence within the Empire (that is "dominion status" similar to Canada's) has always been based on the ground that Indians are not yet ready to govern themselves. Naturally the degree of India's "readiness" is a matter of opinion, and here is a big, well ordered meaty book from which opinion can be digested.

Startling are some of the many statements quoted from potent Britons, past and present, to show that in unguarded moments even staunchest Imperialists share a measure of Dr. Sunderland's views. For example, as long ago as 1911, Lord Morley, then Secretary of State for India, described the native officials in the Indian Civil Service as men "as good in every way as the best of the men in Whitehall" (*i.e.* equals of the officials in Britain's own Civil Service).

"Uncle Sham". Dr. Sunderland adds an appendix chapter roundly flaying, firmly negating Katherine Mayo's popular U. S. handbook of Indian dirtinesses and sexual shortcomings, *Mother India* (C) But a Unitarian clergyman cannot meet Miss Mayo on her chosen ground. That has just been done by a scathing Lahore publicist, Kanhaya Lal Gauba. His book is *Uncle Sham.* (D) Without pausing to tilt over India with Miss Mayo he plunges straight into an expose of U. S. dirtiness and shortcomings. Quoting chapter and verse from Herbert Hoover, Ben B. Lindsey, Bernarr Macfadden and many another, avenging Kanhaya Lal Gauba "proves" (by half-truths as well documented as *Mother India's*) that U. S. citizens ought to be even more ashamed of themselves than Indians.

In *Uncle Sham*, It is blazoned that President Hoover recently said ("Time" May 6): "In no part of the world are life and property more insecure than in the United States of America."

(A) The first U. S. edition will be published Oct. 15, 1929 by Lewis Copeland (Manhattan).

(B) In *Webstor's* broadest sense, sedition is "excitement of discontent against the government"; narrowly it is "conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act."

(C) Long a Harcourt, Brace best seller, it has been followed by Miss Mayo's novelization of the same subject, *Slaves of the Gods*, to-day a near best-seller.

(D) Obtainable from a few booksellers and the Times Publishing Co., Lahore, India.

25 YEARS IN VINEYARD OF THE LORD.

VERY REV. D. D'SA'S SACERDOTAL SILVER JUBILEE.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Oct. 15.

Sunday, the 13th inst. was the appointed day on which the League of the Sacred Heart honoured its Director, the very Rev. Dominic D'Sa on his attaining the sacerdotal Silver Jubilee.

At the Solemn High Mass in the morning at which the Jubilarian was the celebrant, a large number of the members approached the Holy Table.

In the evening after the usual service, the Rev. Father was the recipient of a beautifully illuminated address, bound in a Morocco leather cover, embossed with silver, a spiritual boquet and a purse.

The address, read out by Mr. Michael Pereira (the Secretary) referred to his early conection in 1908 with the League when he revived it from a dormant state, and, later, in 1918 when, appointed as Vicar of St. Andrew's, he gave unremitting attention to foster devotion to the Sacred Heart which is evidenced by the fact that no less than 20 of the League have taken up the religious vocation.

Mrs. Rose Athoguias (the Lady Secretary) then presented the purse and the boquet of flowers.

Rev. Fr. D'Sa in reply said that he was touched at this demonstration and declared that he owed every success in his efforts to the Sacred Heart whose devotion he had set himself to foster widely.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

Thereafter, at the St. Andrew's High School Hall, which owes, in no small measure, its existence to Fr. D'Sa's efforts, a large gathering met at a social in honour of the Jubilarian. Dr. Joe H. Pereira raised the toast of the guest of the evening referring to his excellent qualities of head and hear tand to the mulitudinous activities in which Fr. D'Sa figured. The Rev. Father in expressing his deepest thanks for the honour done him, stated that Dr Pereira had extolled him rather too much.

The function was interspersed with musical items and a comic recitation by Mr. Joe D'Souza which evoked roars of laughter.

"God Bless Our Pope" followed by "God Save the King" terminated a very happy evening.

Rugby.—The total number of unemployed on 7th October was 1,207,200. This was 25,338 more than the week before, but 112,506 less than the year before.—B. O. W.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was wondering why you were allowing our peculiar friend Mr. M. P. Madan to go on so incoherently when the simple question before the public was to establish whether or not the Yeshts were composed at the same time with the Gathas and whether they breathe the same spirit as the Gathas. A friend of mine now informs me that there is a design behind all this and that you give Mr. Madan as much "rope" as he ever wants, to show the stuff of which this "leader" of the Parsis is composed. For did he not want special concessions at the hands of Sir John Simon and his colleagues? If that be so, I must defend Mr. Madan. He is temporarily in a certain mood when all he says he does not mean. As to Sir John Simon, we would ask him not to take the Parsis for a priest-ridden fanatic community lead by shallow, people whose vehemence overpowers them out of all sense of proportion.

I am no Avesta scholar but I have read some of the Sacred Books of the East and I am surprised that Mr. Madan who wants us to know how very learned he is, cannot even spell correctly the name 'Darmesteter'. I thought it is a mistake but I have been noting it over ten times so that it is some other "Devil" and not the printer's who is to blame and this gentleman has borrowed his faded feathers from someone. I do not consider the controversy at all useless but I do not know where the disjointed transcripts of a never-ending stream of paragraphs would lead us to. What does he want to prove? He demolishes his own structure when he shows us that the Avesta was a mere reconstructed affair under the Sasanians from the 3rd to the 7th century. That is what precisely Mr. Khandalawala has been labouring to prove and comes to the conclusion that properly speaking there is no Zoroastrianism to-day. Barring the Gathas, there is nothing left to the Parsis which they can really claim as the book of Zoroaster. What Mr. Madan or anyone interested in the Parsis has got to prove is that the writings in the Avesta language, besides the Gathas, are directly traceable to Zoroaster at all.

At the rate Mr. Madan can empty half the library of Bombay into the waste paper basket via the "Bombay Chronicle". No one has questioned the priests' capacity to copy.—Yours, etc.,

ERECH DINSHAW.

15, Karwar Street.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was shocked to see a correspondent of yours who styles himself as J. S. Cooper accusing 'many of the priestly class of being unchaste and debased and indulging in vices.' There is a proverb which says that people often judge others from what they themselves are and believe that others are equally bad or wicked as they themselves are.

G. K. N. only a few weeks ago accused the Parsis as a class of being devil worshippers, and now this henchman of his accuses the priestly class as a whole (he uses the term "many of our priests today") of being immoral and vicious. Dare they come out in the columns of Gujarati papers with their full names and address and not with mere initials? Most of the priestly class do not know English and hence these people have the impudence to write such horrible nonsense in a paper and in a language which those whom they abuse do not and cannot read. These people are talking of Swaraj. May I ask Mr. Editor, whether Swaraj means power to hit people below the belt?

If these persons have manliness and courage let them come out in the open and boldly write in the papers and the language which those whom they abuse and horribly scandalise can and do read, so that they can reply to them in the manner these writers deserve. I challenge them to do so.

Such people should ordinarily be treated with contempt, but as they have chosen to poison the minds of the youth of the community in a very material question it is necessary to point out that they are ignoramuses or deliberate deceivers. They are attacking the Avesta and the burial and other ceremonies which they say are ruining the community. As said in one of my previous letters to you, Zoroastrian scriptures emphatically enjoin that no debt be incurred for religious ceremonies and distinctly assert that ceremonies performed with borrowed money are of no value. They say that those uanble to pay for religious ceremonies can solace themselves with uttering some Ashem-Vohus or Ahunavars or join some people who are performing ceremonies and pay whatever they can without undue inconvenience. The Afringan-e-Gahanbar in Avesta and the Dadestan-e-dini in Pahalvi among other scriptural books can be read with profit; their translations in English and Gujarati are published and, therefore, one cannot plead ignorance of the language. Dadestan-e-Dini emphatically states that ceremonies performed vicariously have lesser value. Those who accuse the priests in season and out of season with being greedy are at liberty to perform these ceremonies without the help of the priests. They fail to do their own duty and accuse others needlessly of greedyness.

These people in their own profession or occupation exact extravagant fees from the poor priests yet hold the opinion that the priests should be satisfied with fees that were considered just sufficient by their ancestors of the antediluvian period. Before asking the priests to reduce their charges let them be assured that the school and college fees, doctors' fees, lawyers' fees, house rents etc., for their families will be proportionately reduced. The priests have to maintain themselves and their families honestly and decently. Every man is worth his hire. The self-styled reformers of the type of your correspondent are always calling out for the moon which they ought to understand is pure lunacy.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

BROACH SAVIKA ASRAM

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Oct. 11.

The annual gathering of the Savika Ashram was celebrated here on 6-10-29 under the presidentship of Mr. D. N. Desai. At the commencement of the gathering the girls of the said Ashram sang a beautiful prayer. Feats of physical dirils were most admirably performed by the girls.

Lady Dahigauri of Baroda delivered a instructive lecture on the importance of physical culture. Dr. Chandulal appealed to the audience to help the organisers of the Ashram with money. He added that such Ashram could produce bold and personalities like the Queen of Jhansi. The president laid stress on the necessity of developing physical strength.

For the present about fifty girls of the city are attending this Ashram for improving their bodies physically. The institution has high aims and objects for the upliftment of the women of Broach and it is for the citizens of Broach to see that such institutions do not die for want of sufficient funds.

Rugby.—Air Ministry issues a statement that the first nine months of this year were the driest period in the last sixty years, although there was very little more rain in years 1870, 1887 and 1921.—B. O. W.

"CAUSE OF PEACE UNITES US."

"Mac's" Message To American People.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Rugby.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent the last night at Niagara, and this morning crossed the border into Canada, and took train for Toronto. Before leaving American territory he issued the following message of farewell to the American people: "In welcoming me you have welcomed the object of my visit, and cheered the message of good-will I brought from His Majesty the King and from all sections in Great Britain. Your President and myself had been privileged to discuss, in a spirit of democracy and frankness, the relations of our two countries and the promotion of world peace. I have tried to make plain how earnestly the citizens of the British Commonwealth share your prayers that war shall cease. As I cross the border, I do so, rich with proofs that while the Atlantic divides us, the cause of peace unites us."—B. O. W.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

France To Participate.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—The Council of the Ministers has decided to accept the British Government's invitation to participate in the Naval Conference in January.—Reuter.

What the People Say

WAYS OF IMPERIAL BANK.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please let me present your readers and also the members of the Banking Inquiry Committee with the following typical evidence of the business facility offered by the Imperial Bank of India to their constituents in this country, through the columns of your paper and oblige?

A well-known European Cotton Pressing Company of this town has a big current account with the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India. On the 19th Sept. 1929 that Company gave to the Imperial Bank a cheque of Rs. 31-4-0, drawn on another local bank, to be collected and credited to their current account with them. The Cotton Company had expected that their cheque would be collected and credited to their account in the ordinary course of the Bank's business. But to their surprise it was returned uncollected with the following memo stating "Please note that commission at as. 4 per cent. (minimum Re 0-8-0) will have to be paid if the cheque is to be collected by us." It is needless to state that the Cotton Company preferred to deny themselves the dignity of having their cheque collected through the Imperial Bank of India at this truly "Imperial" cost. Apart from its disheartening effect on the spread of the cheque-system and cheque-habit among the people of this country one may also question the reasonableness of this charge of as. 4 per cent. (minimum Re. 0-8-0) as a business proposition for collecting local cheques in a small place like Hubli. Here is thus a concrete example of the extra solicitude of the Imperial Bank of India to serve their constituents and I make no apology for presenting the same to the members of the Banking Inquiry Committee for what it may be worth —Yours, etc.,

"COMMERCE."

Hubli, October 14.

A PRIZE-SPINNER'S PROTEST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am amused at your asserting, in the course of an editorial note entitled "Unemployment" published on the 12th inst.:

"To our shame we must add that the people themselves have not adequately supported the khaddar movement, etc., etc."

While giving you due credit for still cherishing the sweet dream (outlived by other, less poetically-minded people) of expecting Government seriously to set out to solve the problems of unemployment and poverty in the country, may I point out that your khaddar panacea is hardly so infallible as to call forth the strong invective of 'shame' that you employ so emphatically? I have always been and still am a believer in the essential symbolisms of khaddar and yet I should feel ashamed to call out 'shame' when some honest man (or woman) breaks away from your dogma, repudiates the cramped khaddar mentality and vindicates freedom of the soul. I think I can understand the man (or woman) who does all this, because I have gone through the ordeal of shattered dreams.

The mahatmic conception of the khaddar idealism and its doctrinaire efficacy apart, the pursuit of khaddar work does not solve the problem of employment for the simple reason that it is the outcome of a whole organised, economic, social system which even the great Mahatma seeks to preserve in its essential integrity. I have set aside my intellectual pursuits and spun yards of fine yarn (a great patriot and his wife rewarded my skill by presenting me with a medal) to discover that the *Bania* and the *Marwari* and the slave-driver and the professional patriot and parasite flourish as much under the khaddar system as any other. Poverty in India is like that hole in the wall which Mr. Hilaire Belloc's devil tries to close unsuccessfully with the paper-shavings of different souls (the lawyer's soul achieved the devil's task, I think).

May I demand to know, sir, what would happen to the absentee landlord and employer of sweated labour and the Indian services and 'change and cotton gamblers and makers of motor-cars and manufacturers of Parisian baths and bedsteads (such as some of the millianaire khaddar patriots of the fair-sex use, out of, I believe, their solicitude for the condition of the starved peasantry) when the Government interest themselves in the khaddar propaganda? Why can you not cry 'shame,' sir, when poor men and women do not receive adequate wages after they sweat to earn them.—Yours, etc.,

"A BE-MEDALLED MASTER-SPINNER."

Bombay.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the establishment of the London Office of the Indian States' People's Conference, a number of enquiries have been received from various parts of India. They include appeals for redressing the grievances of the people of Indian States. But as has been mentioned in the communication issued by the Head Office at Bombay, the London Office undertakes to attend to such correspondence and communications from India that are addressed to it through the Bombay Office. It has been found from experience that better and effective work on behalf of the people of Indian States is possible if only the Bombay Office, which is the Head Office of the Conference, forwards to London any material that it thinks ought to be attended by it.

I shall, therefore, feel much obliged if you will kindly publish this letter so as to draw the attention of the people of Indian States to the need of addressing their communications to us, through the Bombay Office, Asoka Building, Princess Street.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDER KABADI,
Hon. Secretary, Indian States' People's Conference, London Office.
48, Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London,
W. C. 2. Sept. 26, 1929.

—:o:—

"KAKA-NI-SASHI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest the revue of "Kaka-ni-Sashi", in today's issue.

May I just emphasize one special point made out by your correspondent. To me it is an important one, namely, the costumes at the time of the Garbas. Your correspondent is quite correct in emphasising the need of harmony. It is specially to be noted as inharmonious when everything is harmonious. Can there not be unity in tints?—Yours, etc.,

W. I. T.

Oct. 13.

PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the interest of the Muslim education of Bombay Presidency, the Honorary General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference is requested to answer the following questions:—

What are the chief aims of the Presidency Conference? What efforts are made for the fulfilment of those aims?

How far has the Conference succeeded in achieving those aims and objects? Are there any substantial proofs of the achievements?

Is the Honorary General Secretary aware that almost all the divisions and even some of the Districts of the Presidency, have begun to hold their own conferences for the benefit of the Muslim education? Are these conferences held under the auspices of or affiliated to the Presidency Conference, Are they assisted financially and intellectually by the Presidency Conference? Was the Nasik District Muslim Educational Conference given the monetary help promised by the General Secretary and whether he attended any of the District Conferences? If the answers to these queries are in the affirmative, wil the Honorary General Secretary condescend to enlighten the Muslim public by actual facts and figures? If they are in negative will the Honorary General Secretary explain his policy of aloofness in this connection?

Where is the office of the Conference? What rent is paid for this office? How many clerks are employed? And what are their salaries? What is the daily routine work of the clerk or clerks?

How many of the resolutions, passed by the last sessions of the Conference were put in force and with what results? What sort of constructive work was done during out-going year for the uplift and progress of the education of the Muslims of the Presidency?

Whether the Committee appointed, in the open session of the Conference last year, to draft and submit a memorandum to the Hartog Committee, submitted it? If the anwswer is in affirmative, will the Honorary General Secretary publish the copy of the memorandum in all the leading newspapers for the information of the general Muslim public? But, if the answer is in the negative, will the Hon. General Secretary be pleased to state the reasons?

Why are the sessions of this Conference always held in Poona and not the other divisions of the Presidency?—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Poona, Oct. 14.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS AND BANKING ENQUIRY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On your issue of the 6th instant, you have reported an interview as follows:—

Q. "You are aware that Sir Purshottamdas who fought hard against the 18d. ratio, seems now to have accepted it as an accomplished fact."

A. "Yes, I know that. He has given no reasons for the change. But Government have not been slow in appreciating his wisdom. They have appointed him vice President of the Banking Inquiry Committee."

I did not and do not mean to convey for a moment that he was appointed a vice-President owing to his acceptance the 18d. ratio as an accomplished fact. The late Mr. B. F. Madon opposed the 18d. ratio to his dying day and yet Government appointed him a member of the Inquiry Committee. I hold Sir Purshotamdas in high esteem and it would be difficult to find another man of the same calibre as Sir Purshottamdas. Amongst the Indian members of the last Currency Committee his was the only name which commanded universal approbation and he was the only man who stood out against the wrongs of a higher ratio. Unfortunately he was badly supported inside and outside the Legislative Assembly. Everybody is denouncing the 18d. ratio now but when Sir Victor Sassoon started the Currency League in Bombay, nobody worth the name joined us, whilst our learned professors proclaimed that ratio did not matter. All that mattered was an effective gold currency. I have troubled you with this letter as I am anxious to remove any doubt which may have been caused by the answer to the question referred to above in the minds of some of your readers but by which I meant to convey no offence against Sir Purshottamdas.—Yours,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

October 15.

COMPETITION IN INDIAN VOCAL MUSIC.

Parsi Boy's Musical Powers.

Under the auspices of the Shree Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalaya a competition in Indian vocal music was held on Saturday in the Theosophical Hall Chowpatty under the presidentship of Khansaheb Alladia Khan. The competition attracted a huge audience and before 4 o'clock the hall was packed to its utmost capacity, the late comers having been forced to go away disappointed. As there were about 30 entries the competition could not be finished in one day, every competitor having been given full ten minutes. About 16 students were examined and it was decided to examine the rest on Sunday the 20th instant in the Hall of the Vidyalaya Kalbadevi Road. Khan Saheb Alladiakhan, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Mundkur, Prof. Baburao Gokhale and Prof. Kapileshwari acted as judges. The students gave a varied selection of different ragas and many of them did full justice to the rag selected.

Master Sorab, a boy of five years' age, gave Bhimpalas which was highly applauded and a special prize was awarded to him then and there, by one of the audience. After the competition songs were over Mr. A. B. Kolatkar editor of "Sandesh" thanked Khan Saheb Aliadiakhan and the judges for their trouble and spoke a few words on the importance of holding such competitions.

Khansahcb Alladiakhan in a speech appreciated the efforts of the competitors and admired the enthusiasm and zeal of principal Kapileshwari Bua who had organised this competition.

After a vote of thanks from the Secretary, Prof. T. Govindrao delighted the audience with his wonderful command on "Sarode" after which the proceedings came to an end.

Gross Earnings Of Tata Hydro-Electric Cos.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of September 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of September 1929 are as follows:—

	Rs.		
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,64,334	8	6
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,49,915	1	8
The Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,41,877	6	3

PROF. KARVE'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

In the month of August, Prof. D. K. Karve, the well-known Indian educationist, who is at present on a world-tour on behalf of the Indian Women's University at Poona, paid a visit to Germany.

The reception which was accorded to Prof. Karve here was extremely cordial and respectful. The day he arrived in Berlin, one of the most important papers in this city, "The Berliner Tageblatt", welcomed him in a leading article, thus introducing him and his work to the German public. This article had been written by Mr. Kloetzel, one of the travelling correspondents of the "Tageblatt", who had just returned from an extensive tour of India and where he had seen Prof. Karve's marvellous work on the spot. The journalist called Prof. Karve the 'Pestalozzi of India", and believes him to have done more for his country than any politician.

The "Deutsche Akademikerinnenbund" (German Association of women-graduates) invited Prof. Karve to give a lecture on the women of India in the Lyceum-Club, which is one of the most exclusive clubs in Berlin. At that reception, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Home Member of the German Government were represented by high officials of their respective Ministries. As a matter of fact all important men and women interested in women's education had gathered to listen to Prof. Karve.

At Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg Prof. Karve visited a number of schools, kindergartens, and other pedagogical institutes in order to find out facts and ideas suitable for adoption in his own work.

The day before he left Germany for America, Prof. Karve was received by Prof. Albert Einstein, the world-famous scientist. The latter was very keen to get first-hand information about conditions in India and about Prof. Karve's work. When he learned the details, he wrote a letter to the Carnegie Institution at Chicago, recommending in hearty terms his Indian guest to the Board of the enormous American Trust.

"BAZAR SPECIAL TRAIN."

—:o:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY'S INNOVATION.

What promises to be an interesting innovation in the advertising and marketing of goods in Western India is seen in the "Bazar Special Train" which the G. I. P. Railway is running during the Divali season. The tour commenced on Tuesday night and it lasts about a month. The special will halt at a number of important stations in the cotton-growing districts of the Central Provinces, thus affording an excellent opportunity for business houses to extend their markets.

The train consists of stock specially fitted to serve a series of exhibition stalls. Instead of stationary type of exhibition where crowds gather the idea is to have a moving fair. In the present venture ten well-known firms have booked units for the exhibition of goods they handle. The compartments are decorated inside and articles are exhibited in an attractive fashion. The exterior of the train is lavishly ornamented with posters and "trade shouts". Soaps, toilette requisites, drugs, piece-goods, silks, leather goods, cement ware, motor accessories, aluminium ware, tea, matches, watches, clocks —these represent some of the articles exhibited in the train.

REGULAR FAIR AT STATIONS.

The train is scheduled to travel at nights only and during the day, it will halt at stations, thus enabling each station to bring together large holiday crowds to visit the "mela". The arrival of the train is advertised by the Railway in advance through the medium of posters, handbills and beat of drum. It is expected that as a result of such propaganda, there will be a regular fair at stations.

The public, the firms concerned and the Railway are, according to the scheme, to benefit by the running of the "Bazar Special". The public will have the advantage of seeing and purchasing goods with which they are not familiar in up-country and the firms benefit by the introduction of their commodities in new markets and the opening out of agencies. Cash sales are permitted during the exhibitions, but there is also the hope that large forward orders will be booked during the halts, when trade representatives will be free to visit the local bazar and enter into business engagements. The Railway stands to benefit because the introduction of goods up-country and the cultivation of new markets means the augmentation of Railway traffic and therefore, the improvement of Railway earnings.

Observers of this Divali "Bazar Special" cannot fail to be struck by a glaring omission. The textile industry is the backbone of Bombay's prosperity, but no Bombay mill seems to have taken advantage of this means of introducing their goods up-country. On the other hand, textile mills situated in distant places as Cawnpore, Bangalore and Ahmedabad have displayed their goods in the hope no doubt of cutting into new territories.

THE TOUR.

Starting on Tuesday night, the train will travel through Nagpur, via Bhusaval, and from there traverse districts right up to Jubbulpore and be back in Bombay on November 14.

In order to ensure this, the G. I. P. Railway has attached a large cinema car to the train, the object being to give free shows every evening. If the tour proves to be a success, it is likely that "Bazar Specials" will become a recognised and popular mode of marketing goods in conditions which make for economy and quick sales. Residential accommodation in the train has been arranged for the representatives of firms, and a restaurant car has also been attached.

LORD AND LADY IRWIN.

—:o:—

Reaches Bombay On 25th Inst.

A PRIVATE ARRIVAL.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published on Wednesday states:—

His Excellency the Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, Viceroy and Governor General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Rawalpindi," which is expected to arrive at about 7-30 a.m. on Friday (the 25th instant). His Excellency will disembark at the Gateway of India at 8-10 a.m. The arrival will be private.

The following officers will be in attendance:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, the Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

His Excellency will leave by special train for Delhi from the Ballard Pier Station at 5-30 p.m. on the same day. The departure will be private. The Officers mentioned in paragraph 2 above will be in attendance. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when His Excellency lands and also when the special train leaves the Station.

LORD GOSCHEN'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Viscountess Goschen, will arrive at the Ballard Pier Station on Friday (the 25th instant), at 7 a.m. "en route" to England. The arrival will be private.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen will leave Bombay by the s.s. "Ranpura" which is due to sail at about 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th instant. The departure will be private. The Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, and the officers mentioned in paragraph 2 above are requested to attend at the Ballard Pier at 12-15 p.m.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's arrival in Bombay on Friday, the 25th instant and also on Saturday, the 26th idem when the s.s. "Ranpura" passes the Saluting Battery.

"LADY OF THE PAVEMENT."

—:o:—

THRILLING "TALKIE" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

To his unique record of 427 pictures, the veteran film-director Mr. D. W. Griffith, has added one more remarkable achievement by his latest production "Lady of the Pavement" which is being shown at the Excelsior Theatre this week.

The attraction of the film is enhanced by several popular songs exquisitely rendered by the heroine, Lupe Velez, the beautiful and talented star who lept to fame in Douglas Fairbanks' "Gauco," and among her numbers is "Where is the song of songs for me," specially composed by Irving Berlin, the well-known composer. The cast also includes William Boyd, Jetta Goudal and Albert Conti.

The film unfolds a thrilling drama of the passionate love of a cabaret girl and a man of the blue blood, which triumphs against the hate and revenge of a countess who, being rejected by her 'fiance' for her unfaithfulness, cunningly manoeuvres to lure him into a humiliating marriage with a "Woman of the street." The story is laid in the time of Napoleon III, and the gaiety and splendour of the Royal Palace are presented with a most lavish setting. The programme also includes the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette.

HEALTH IN NATIONAL LIFE.

Poona Seva Sadan Society's Mission.

LADY SYKES PAYS TRIBUTE.

POONA, Oct. 15.

The prize distribution of the Seva Sadan Public Health School was held in the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Hall at the Headquarters of the Poona Seva Sadan Society on Monday, the 14th instant, under the presidency of Lady Sykes. A large number of ladies and gentlemen who were invited, attended.

Rani Saheb of Sangli, who is the President of the Poona Seva Sadan Society in welcoming Lady Sykes said:—

It has indeed been extremely kind of you to pay us this visit to preside over to-day's function and give away the prizes and certificates to the successful students of our Public Health School. Within the brief space of time you have been among us you have intimately associated yourself with health work in all its spheres and with activities calculated to promote the cause of women. The various voluntary health organisations in this Presidency have been assured of your sympathy and support and you already devote your ungrudging labours to humanitarian work.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH.

Happy, indeed, is the country which is wide awake to the paramount value of the health of the people to its progress. A nation may achieve the greatest advance in the domain of literature, science or art, it may succeed in evolving the most perfect system of self-government, it may attain a most enviable rank in the forefront of the empires of the world, it may make an honoured history for itself. But if diseases go on decreasing its population year after year, and if its succeeding generations continue to lose their strength and their vitality, that nation will soon be a nation of the past. The Poona Seva Sadan Society recognises this and struggles to do what it can to promote public health and maternity and infant welfare work.

MR. DEVADHAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Devadhar, the Honorary Organiser and General Secretary then announced the unavoidable absence of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare, the Director of the Public Health School, owing to his indifferent health and said:—

"This is an age of the child" and unless we took sufficient care to give the necessary facilities for the healthy growth of the mothers and their babies by giving them suitable ante-natal advice, the present high rate of maternal and infant mortality could not be successfully checked.' He reiterated in brief the earlier difficulties when the Society undertook the training of nurses at the Sassoon Hospitals in the year 1911 and showed how he and his colleagues with the active assistance of the then Civil Surgeon, late Major General J. B. Smith, the Society entrusted four young ladies belonging to respectable families to take to this course which had the its usual popular prejudice.

Mr. Devadhar then narrated how the Public Health School and the Society's Maternity Home came to be started by gradual stages as occasion demanded, how the Society decided to undertake the responsibility of conducting Maternity Homes in outside places by taking advantages of the opportunity that offered itself to it, how within the last 14 months of its existence the Socley's Maternity Home in Poona rendered such very useful service to the poor middle class women in and around Poona, how the Societyis Health School organised a regular curriculum of lectures and practical work to its first batch of lady students with the active help of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare, Dr. H. V. Tilak, Dr. M. V. Apte, Dr. V. L. Deshpande, Dr. R. M. Apte and others, how he was making an experiment of training his own second daughter in the work of the Society's Maternity Home and above all how he and his colleagues were at every stage endeavouring with its slender resources at the disposal of the Society to meet these growing needs. He also mentioned that the Royal Commission on Agriculture had alluded in four different places of their interesting report the Society's medical relief and other activities in rural areas pointing out how useful it would be if other voluntary bodies would undertake such work.

In conclusion Mr. Devadhar assured the Government and those present that if they extended to the Poona Seva Sadan Society substantial, moral, and material support, he and his colleagues would be able to utilise their help and co-operation to the fullest advantage of a number of poor helpless women without any distinction of caste or creed, that sought the help of the Society in improving their condition.

Lady Sykes then gave away the medals and prizes and certificates to successful students.

After distributing the prizes Lady Sykes said:—

LADY SYKES' SPEECH.

If I were to attempt to touch on all the activities of the Poona Seva Sadan I am afraid they would need a very much longer speech than I can attempt to make this evening; for indeed the very interesting and instructive review of the preventive medical activities of the Society, with which Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikhare has presented us, shows what a very wide field those activities already cover, and still more, how they promise in the future to afford the means of spreading enlightenment among the women of rural areas all over the Presidency. Such work can only be carried on through the agency of women, for it is to the women in the villages that the appeal must first be made. The need is already widely recognised, and as the Public Health School turns out an increasing number of women really qualified to be Health Visitors I am sure that the demand for their services will gather volume and be capable of absorbing all the staff that you can possibly train.

You may be sure that in carrying on this movement in the way you are doing you will always have my earnest support and sympathy. It has given me much pleasure to present the prizes and certificates to-day, and I wish the happiest and most useful life of service to those who have received them and all prosperity to this Society.

Baba Saheb Pant Sachiv, the Chief of Bhor thanked Lady Sykes for making it convenient to preside over the occasion. Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli then garlanded Lady Sykes. After the distribution of flowers and attargulab and the singing of "National Anthem" by the girls of the Seva Sadan the pleasant function came to a close.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

—:o:—

NORTHCOTE SHIELD COMPETITION (Bombay Section).

The following are the fixtures of the matches to be played in connection with the Northcote Shield Competition:—

FIRST ROUND.

To be played on the 4th, 5th, and 6th November 1929:

(A) Grant Medical College V. Seth G. S. Medical College.

(B) Wilson College V. St. Xavier's College.

SECOND ROUND.

To be played on the 8th, 9th, and 11th of November 1929:

(C) Winner of (A) V. Sydenham College.

(D) Winner of (B) V. Elphinstone College.

THIRD ROUND (FINAL).

To be played on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of November 1929:

(E) Winner of (C) V. Winner of (D).

The final match of the Northcote Shield Competition between Bombay and Poona will be played in Poona between 18th and 23rd November.

LITTLE FLOWER'S LITERARY CIRCLE SOCIAL.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Oct. 15.

A very pleasant evening was spent on Saturday at the residence of Mr. D. J. Ferreira when the Little Flower's Literary Circle were "At Home" to the Bandra Arts Circle and a few guests.

Rev. Fr. H. T. Remedios, the Spiritual Director, read out congratulatory telegrams, one of which was from Fr. Andrew D'Souza Vicar of Uran Church. Then Rev. Dr. V. Gracias thanked the Circle for their invitation, and urged the ladies to undertake some serious useful work, e.g., in the matter of domestic or the teaching of catechism. In referring to the modern girl, he stated that after the war, a spirit of independence pervaded the girl of to-day, which fact to some minds was perturbing, whilst to others it seemed to be a step in the right direction.

Master Owen D'Souza, the youngest guest of the evening, enlivened the function with his humorous doings and sayings.

A round of literary problems and musical items made the time fly so fast and pleasantly, that the parting seemed to arrive too early.

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SPECULATIONS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

was a great journalistic stunt in yesterday's "Daily News" which came out with a sensational six column headline questioning "Dominion Status" for India. Those who follow the current political gossips will recognise that what the "Daily News" has disclosed to the world is nothing but what the London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" wired to that paper a fortnight ago. After finding that the "Telegraph" has some thing to say with regard to the so-called negotiations between Whitehall and the Indian nationalist leaders, Reuter's could not maintain silence and they fed their constituents with the story that since the present Government has so far made no declaration on Indian policy, and in view of the fact that the Indian National Congress meets at Lahore in December, it is thought that the British Government may desire to make some definite utterance regarding the attainment of Dominion Status by India. In support of its contention, the message adds that before any discussion in Parliament is likely a joint committee of both Houses will be constituted to examine the report probably in conjunction with representatives of all shades of Indian opinion and that it is thought in "well informed Indian quarter that invitations in this connection will be issued by the Government to the Indian legislature, the Chamber of Princes and other organisations whose opinion is likely to be of value. Further, if this project should materialise the result would be a Round Table Conference of a kind when all sections may be brought together." But the credit offering an ingenious piece of news goes to an Indian Press Agency, which has come out with the declaration that the Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru, are willing to come on delegation to Great Britain to discuss the details of how to evolve the final constitution if the British Cabinet agrees to the Indian demand for Dominion Status. Though so far there has been no precedent as to the Prime Minister issuing personal invitation to representatives of any Dominion to come and discuss matters with the British Cabinet, it passes one's comprehension why the privilege of Mr. Wedgwood Benn be overrided by Mr. MacDonald by creating a precedent and thereby "give Undue importance to India." In the meantime, the Press Association Lobby Correspondent is responsible for adding a little excitement to the stunt by suggesting that during his visit to England Lord Irwin has fully discussed Indian problems with the Secretary of State for India and it is not intended to make any statement until his Lordship returns to India. While this bazaar gossip is having its own effect, let us try to find out if in reality there is any silver lining anywhere, in search of which we have not to go far off. The discussion at the motion of Mr. Fenner Brockway about the release of political prisoners is an index of the attitude the Labour Cabinet has adopted towards India. Though, in a patronising manner, Mr. Benn wrote a sympathetic letter, full of usual stereo-typed platitudes, to the Secretary of the Aberdeen Trades and Labour Council assuring him that "now that I have had four months of hard daily work going over the ground, I shall be able to contribute something to Indian policy which is in harmony with the ideals of the Labour Party" one fails to realise the sincerity of that statement from the speech of his deputy Mr. Drummond Shiels, who made it clear at Brighton that the Government could not see its way to revoke the line of attitude laid down by its predecessor in office. Nor could the Under-Secretary on behalf of his Chief contradict in specific language Mr. Fenner Brockway and his followers in the I.L.P. camp, that the Labour Party does not mean to deal with India in a more generous manner than the Conservatives. On the contrary, he blurted out that the Government will support all the measures taken by the Conservatives in the mattter of whole-sale arrests of Indian leaders, as it views that "the preservation of public order in India is of special importance and all those who are arrested have conspired to change the Indian Government by armed force."

PROPOSED "SURVEY" OF THE ...WOMEN OF INDIA.

Interesting developments are expected to take place on Monday and Tuesday next at the Conference convened by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to take a "Survey" of the women of India. Though Miss Caton, the Secretary of the Conference assured me this morning that the object of the coming conference is social reform only, it being initiated by an organisation interested in reforms which affect women, I understand from an Indian lady, who holds a very high and respectable position in public life that far from it, the conveners are racially and politically prejudiced. As a matter of fact, this statement is in a measure substantiated by what happened at the Conference.

INDIAN ACTIVITIES IN LONDON.

Let me record the week's activities of the Indians themselves on behalf of India: the Blackfriars Conference convened to create public opinion in favour of the accused in the Meerut Trial achieved the object for which it was summoned. The British public hardly take any interest in Indian affairs but the large attendance at the Conference is a singular instance of the propaganda work carried on by the Meerut Defence Committee. The Conference passed a resolution supporting the prisoners and asking for funds to carry on the defence work in India. Subequent to the Conference, the arrival of Dr. Besant gave another opportunity to the British public to know something more about India. She addressed two meetings during the week in support of the Nehru Constitution. The National Congress Branch has convened a public meeting for to-night at the Essex Hall to "condemn the inhuman treatment of Indian political prisoners which resulted in the death of Jatin Das after 61 days' hunger-strike." The Indian students are having quite a busy time with reference to the central Organisation which they have decided to bring about on the 12th instant. Finally, I am afraid the last word on the controversy that was raised at the Indian Social Club is not yet said. During the week, Dr. Paranjpye was approached by his well-wishers to issue a statement detailing his reasons which persuaded him to resign the Office of the President. In response to their request, he has issued a lengthy statement maintaining "I am aware that the ostensible reason of the recent occurrences is given out to be certain irregularities committed by the Secretary of the Club and to a certain extent countenanced by me. If these were the only things that had occured the proper course for the Committee would have been to warn the Secretary in severe terms about them and ask him not to commit such irregularities any more. But under the excuse of these the course actually taken has lowered the Indian community in the eyes of outsiders and what ought to have been merely a matter of internal discipline has been actually made a topic of public discussion to the discredit of the Indian community". It need not be mentioned that a vigorous reply to this statement is under discussion to be issued in the form of a rejoinder. There is no room by the way, at certain gatherings for speakers like Dr. Besant, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, and Lady Chunilal Mehta, whereas English ladies who have earned a certain amount of reputation for their veiled political views in Indian matters are prominent as speakers. Theo ther matter that needs elucidation is with reference to the forthcoming compilation of the Citizenship. It professes to seek the advice of Indian women interested in Social reforms, but I must point out that when I questioned the Secretary about the ladies consulted in Bombay, she could not mention if there was any reference made either to Mrs. Naidu, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mrs. MacLean, Mrs. Mackenzie, or to Lady Jagmohandas Varjeevandas, leaving aside men like Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Kanji Darkadas, Principal John Mackenzie and Sir Chunilal Mehta, who have all along worked on behalf of the Women's Welfare Association.—I am told a large number of Indian ladies are attending the "Women of India"! Conference conference to raise a voice of protest, if the president, Miss E. Rothbone, M.P. indulges in any political or racial sermon.

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POONA SWADESHI EXHIBITION CLOSES.

—:o:—

PRIZES AND AWARDS GIVEN.

POONA, Oct. 15.

The closing function of the Poona Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition came off to-day Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research presiding. After Mr N. C. Kelkar, President of the Exhibition Comitte, had introduced the chief guest to the public, the Secretary read the report. He stated that exhibits had been received from 50 different places in India and that more than 150 types of commodities which could be divided into 25 main industries were on show. The exhibition was visited by over 75 educational institutions. The exhibition authorities had given concessions and other facilities to participants coming from great distances. The Committee had received donations in cash and kind to value of Rs. 2,000.

Prizes and awards were then given away.

The Chief of Aundh cash prize of Rs. 100 was announced in favour of the U. P. Glass Works, Bahooi, for a glass sheet. A special gold medal was awarded to the Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Company, Bombay, and a cash prize of Rs. 100 was given to the Hindustan Clock Manufacturing Company, Poona, for wall clocks. Several gold nnd silver medals were also awarded. The President then delivered his address and pointed out to public leaders and educationists of the country the necessity of remodelling the courses of education with a view to make them more utilitarian. He also stressed the need for concentrating the capacities and the best intelligence of the country on the question of self-support.—A. P.

PUNJAB STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MISS ZUTSHI ELECTED RECEPTION CHAIRMAN.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Miss Mm. Zutshi has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committe of the Punjab Provincial Students' Conference to be held on the 19th and 20th October and she has accepted the office.—Free Press.

ITALY ACCEPTS BRITAIN'S INVITATION.

ITS DESIRE TO OPERATION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Rugby.—The Italian Ambassador in London, to-day, delivered his Government's acceptance of the British Government's invitation to the Five-Power Naval Conference to be held in London in January. The Italian Government says it desires always to co-operate in any effort to limit armaments, and hopes that the British initiative may result in a real progress in the solution of the general disarmament problem, The Italian Government awaits communication of the views of the British Government regarding questions to be discussed at the Conference and will make known in turn its own views on the subject.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rome.—An Italian Note to London accepts the British invitation to the Naval Conference, and notes the British Government"s proposal to communicate its viewpoint regarding the subjects to be discussed at Conference and pending these communications Italian Government reserves right to inform British Government of its view-points on same subjects.—Reuter.

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IN a hot country like India, your hair will need special care. You will need a safe tonic to keep it in its usual good health. Try using Evans Limes and Glycerine Hair Oil. It will not only keep your head cool on the hottest days, but will keep the scalp clean and prevent headaches.

Use Evans' Limes and Glycerine every morning. It will enable you to keep your hair soft and tidy, and will impart a beautiful shine.

Get a bottle from the nearest chemist or bazaar and start using it to-morrow morning. When you buy the bottle make sure that it has a red seal with the name Evans on it. It is your guarantee of purity.

EVANS' LIMES & GLYCERINE

Made in England by
EVANS', SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.,
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Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
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CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers—and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Dad...

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of Hair.

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Full of life
ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.
Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

FAMINE HAVOC IN THARPARKAR DISTRICT.

Mr. Mehta's Tour In Desert Division.

URGENT MEASURES NECESSARY.

Mr. Balvantroy Mehta, Member of the Servants of People Society, deputed to look into the conditions of Thar Division of Thar Parker District, touched with Dhaulmal and Mulshanker, two trusted public workers in this desert division. Mr. Mehta issues the following statement on the results of his tour.

THE LOCUST MENACE.

"Swarms of locusts in serried columns broke upon fields of Thar. People tried frantically to save their crops and destroyed thousand of maunds of locusts. Their desperat eefforts were in vain. For locusts destroyed their crops. Talukas Chachro Mitti and Diplo are brought to ruins. Official estimates of destruction of crops in Thar Talukas are fourteen annas in a rupee. Fodder also is very scarce in various places. There is no grass in the vicinity of Chachro. Even now grass may suffice for a few months but there will be scarcity in summer. In Nagarparkar villages suffered eight to ten annas in a rupee while Thar villages thirteen annas and more. Thus out of 1,200 villages all have suffered heavily except very few.

HAVOC DONE BY THE FAMINE.

A population of two lacs is in the severe grip of famine. In Chachro Taluka, at the lowest calculation, people will require two lacs maunds of corn for annual consumption. Both old and new stocks of bajri, the only crop in Thar for food, will not come to 50,000 maunds.

PROMPT MEASURES REQUIRED.

The people of the desert division will be unable to maintain themselves. During the previous three years also, there was a scarcity. It is to be hoped that the Officers' Conference at Mitti on the sixteenth will recommend it strongly. Prompt measures for famine relief and import of foodstuffs are urgently required. Two lacs of persons and five lacs of livestock should get immediate succour from Government are necessary. The Relief Committee should concentrate upon the construction of tarrais and wells and above all the construction of Badin Parkar section of the Bombay-Sind Railway. This Railway will relieve permanently this unfortunate division from its miserable condition and neglect. I would strongly urge the Sind publiasts and the Relief Committee to make strong representations to Government to start work on this section forthwith. Cheap grain shops and encouragement to the local weaving industry should be sanctioned by the Relief Committee without delay and one responsible public worker like Swami Krishnanand should be deputed to open his office in Thar for relief work.

INHUMAN PRACTICE.

"I am extremely sorry to say that the evil and inhuman practice of compulsory levy of about two rupees from every Khatedar is being exacted in all Talukas even in these hard times. People are suffering but their protests have gone unheeded. Lapo is being exacted on the pretext that revenue will be recommended for remission. Stern measures to stamp out this system in the name of humanity are urgently necessary. People should get refund of levies already collected and further collection must be promptly stopped. I request that public opinion in Sind and Bombay will not tolerate befrauding of poor suffering people like this and will assert itself to compel total extinction of this relic of barbarism."

SEQUEL TO INDORE DEFAMATION CASE.

Seth Balchand Acquitted.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 14.

To-day Mr. M. H. Khan, the District Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Shambhunath, the Municipal Commissioner, had prosecuted Seth Balchand under Section 500 I. P. C.

It will be recalled that in connection with the sedition case of Mr. Parsai, Seth Balchand was alleged to have charged the Municipal Commissioner with accepting bribe. As a result, the Municipal Commissioner prosecuted Seth Balchand for defamation. At the instance of Mr. J. L. Mital the Legal Remembrancer, Messrs. Brahmaswaroop, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Datre, Sub-Inspector of Police, were the only two witnesses examined by the prosecution who were present at the time of the search. While several witnesses including the Panchas were examined from the defence side. Mr. Bharucha appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Dongre for the defence. The Magistrate found Seth Balchand not guilty and acquitted him.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MEN'S UNION.

Demands Rejected By Agent.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker M.A., LL.B., Nagpur, President G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the reply submitted by the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway to the general demands submitted by the Union to the Agent on the 18th July 1929:—

DEMANDS OF THE UNION.

"I have very carefully pursued the reply that the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway has sent to the general demands submitted by the Union on the 18th of July; but I must frankly confess that there is not the least indication of any change of attitude on the part of the Railway Administration. The demands submitted by the Union were very moderate and just and perhaps erred too much on the side of moderation; they covered important questions such as increase of the starvation wages of the lower subordinate staff, a minimum living wage, decrease in the present duty hours and an eight hours day, abolition of racial discrimination, service Bond, periodical medical examinations; proper leave facilities and passes for the employees; security of service and and non-victimisation of Union workers and other questions affecting the railway servants. On all important questions mentioned above, the Agent has conveniently pointed his finger to the Railway Board and has repeated the usual official assurance that the matter is under the consideration of the Railway Board, being already referred to the Hon. Commerce Member of the Government of India by the A. I. R. Federation. Curiously enough, when the Federation waited upon the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainey, he pointed his finger to the various Agents and warned the Federation that they should not entertain the idea that he was as prepared to discuss these questions with the Federation behind the backs of the Railway Administrations. How long the Authorities imagine that they can befool the Railway workers in this fashion?

THE AGENT'S EVASIVE REPLY.

The most vital and important questions having been summarily dismissed by the Agent. He assures that any instance of victimisation will be immediately investigated if a 'prima facie' case is made out; with the summary dismissal of Mr. Purandare our General Secretary quite fresh in the public mind the Agent's assurance will not carry conviction to even the most credulous. Fines and debits he assures are not levied lifely but exactly reverse is the experience of all the railway workers. The Agent further goes on dilating and informs us that proposals are under consideration to increase the minimum of the lowest paid staff and also the supply of uniforms and waterproofs; when these proposals are going to fructify perhaps the Agent himself does not know. Does not the Agent know that the railway workers have lost all confidence in such pious and empty promises? Individual complaints are according to the Agent, being satisfactorily dealt with and the 'Agent wants to know what is our criticism as regards the management of the Mutual Benefit Fund? Have not all the complaints about the M. B. Society still reached the mighty Agent?

PROGRAMME OF DIRECT ACTION.

This is the long and short of the Agent's Reply which clearly shows that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is still fondly believing that all's well on his railway. The Railway workers' duty is clear; nothing can now awaken the Agent to a true sense of the grave situation except a programme of direct action. Our Union as well the A. I. R. Federation, have already chalked out a most comprehensive programme of direct action. The responsibility that now rests upon the Railway workers is, indeed, very heavy? Are they going to rise to the occasion and give a fitting reply to this indifferent attitude of the Railway Authorities? On the proper reply, to this question rests the future salvation of the railway workers. There can be no going back now, on the programme of direct action as chalked out by our own Union and also by the Railwaymen's Federation at its meeting in Nagpur. All counsels of despair and moderation should be now thrown aside by the Railway workers and with a firm determination they must enter the arena of battle. The coming fight will require the utmost sacrifice, courage and discipline on the part of the Railway workers and I have no doubt that the G. I. P. Railway workers will not be found wanting in the hour of trial but will victoriously lead the vanguard in the battle that the Railway workers of India have to fight against an autocratic Railway administration. Let all the G. I. P. Railway workers now flock round the flag of the Union in a true soldier's spirit and I assure them that victory is not far off."

"A TORY INHERITANCE".

Labour Govt. Made To Face "Music" Of Arab-Jew Feud.

ARABS AND JEWS.

Little Palestine, with less than a million inhabitants, has provided the worst revolt in the Empire of recent years. It is true that Palestine was inadequately policed, having regard to the risky game Britain was playing. The economic and racial animosities between Arabs and Jews are not insoluble difficulties.

Strained as were relationships in 1927, I then found even leading tribal Sheikhs willing to cooperate with the invading Jews. This was remarkable, for the Arabs were undoubtedly tricked in 1915 into believing that Palestine, in the event of an allied victory, would be proclaimed an independent Arab State. The Balfour Declaration was the price paid for Jewish subscriptions to War Loan, subsequent to our agreement with the Arabs.

But the Arabs can be persuaded to accept the inevitable and make terms with the Jews if Great Britain will consent to modify her attitude towards both. Ever since the war we have exercised a dictatorship in Palestine, which probably favours the Jews, who are in a minority of about six to one. Fortunately, there is no religious significance in these massacres, although they commenced at the Wailing Wall. As Brailsford said, the immigrant Zionist is not a religious Jew, but a Marxist.

We have inherited from the late Tory administration an aggravated problem in Palestine. Under the old diplomatic rule, "Divide and Conquer," we have connived at, perhaps encouraged, the continuance of the feud between the Jews and Arabs of the lower and more ignorant types.

One wonders whether the Administration is altogether dissatisfied with the turn affairs have taken. Already Liberal and Tory journals are crying out for a strong permanent garrison there. Has disorder been encouraged—or, at any rate, not discouraged—to supply us with a pretext for a "firm hand" in the Near East? It is to be sincerely hoped that the Labour Government, after having restored order, will ensure it, not by an army of occupation, but by redressing the grievances of both Arabs and Jews.

FRANK R. HANCOCK.
(Prospective Labour Candidate for the Salisbury Division).
"The New Leader."

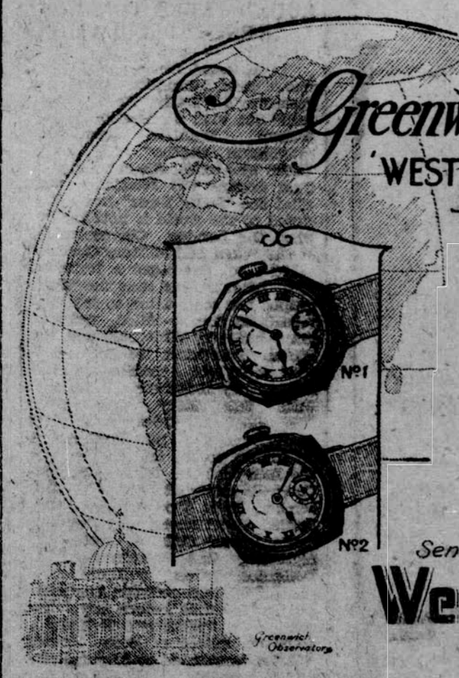
CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following is the report for October 11:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh district reports 15 cases and 7 deaths, West Khandesh 18—3 and Nasik district 19-5.

In Sind, Karachi district returns 41 cases and 21 deaths and Nawabshah 3 cases.



Greenwich sets World's Time

'WEST END' WATCHES INTERPRET IT for INDIA

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of One Rupee's stamps only.

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BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

ADVANCE ON SHORT COVERING

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report:—

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Our Silver market registers this week a small rise of 11 annas since we wrote our last Review. At the commencement of the week prices ruled easy owing to weak Foreign advices but later gradually improved and closed steady on local bears covering and on buying by option-dealers and Commission Houses stimulated by gradual steady improvement in the Shanghai Exchange. There is a rumour afloat in the market that Indian Government will temporary cease selling further Silver and hence the Bazar Bears are hesitating in making short sales at this level. Although the tone of the market remains uncertain, some confidence seems to have been restored among the bulls, who are making further fresh purchases in easy markets. The ready stock on hand remains approximately about 2,000 bars while the daily off-take is reduced and stands at about 100 bars. Large stock of Silver are reported to be on the way from America to Bombay for November settlement. Foreign Banks showed no interest in the market this week. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 52-13 yesterday, for the first settlement and the lowest Rs. 51-15 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-14. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 higher. The highest price was 2-3 1/16 yesterday and the lowest 2-2 3/4 on the 9th instant. Some political disturbances between China and Russia are reported but so far there has been no effect on the Chinese Exchange.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet but steady with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. Speculators greatly covered their sales while America generally offered after fixing. The New York price is 49 3/4 cents i.e. 0 1/4 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 50 cents on the 10th instant and the lowest 49 5/8 cents on the 9th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11½.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.

October close at s 9/4 1/8 d up 1/8 d.

December close at s 9/8 1/8 d. up 1/8 d.

March close at s 10/2 1/4d. up 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

December per bushel dol. 1.34-7/8 up 3/4

March per bushel dol. 1.42-1/2 up 1.

May per bushel dol. 1.45-7/8 up 7/8.

Argentine Linseed Qotations:

November 24.20 30

February 20.85 up 10.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Maganbhai Amin and Co., 105, Apollo Street, Bombay).

Bombay, Oct. 16.

(Prices per ton.)

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70.

(Prices per cwt.)

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 9-14-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-2-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India brand Rs. 11-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Indiana brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-4-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-8-0; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-2-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), small packing, Rs. 7-2-0; Sodium Sulphide, (English) small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, (English) Large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, (German) small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, (German) Large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

(Prices per lb.)

Hydro Sulphide B A S F Re. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt, Re. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Re. 0-7-3; Formal-dehyde Re. 0-6-3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/3-3/4 Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt	12/6-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay. Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/5 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi. Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/5-1/2 Sellers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
Textile	0 12 3
Century	0 11 9
Karimbhoy	0 11 6
Gold Mohor M	0 11 9
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34|40 In.):—	
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 0
Pehlad	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
David	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 3
Phoenix	1 0 0
Jam	0 14 6
Apollo	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—	
David	0 15 6
Swan Finlay	0 15 9
Apollo	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
Century	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 43-32 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 0 0
Sakuntla	0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 1 1|2
Rachael	0 14 9
David	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 9
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 14 9
Textile	0 14 9
Century	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Appollo	0 14 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Textile (Bycycle)	1 0 9
Jacob	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Century	1 0 9
Mun Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 6
3842 Mayer	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 15 9
Century	0 15 9
Jacob	0 15 9
Mun Mill	1 0 0
David	0 15 6
	Per Piece.
GIN COLOURED:—	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 0 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 3 0
8383	9 5 0
38	9 9 6
Yards 120	20 12 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	10 4 0
8015	9 3 0
6300	10 4 0
44000	9 0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peech	11 5 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	8 13 0
	Per lb.
SALITA:—	
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Katna	1 2 3
Victoria	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 1 9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA:—	
Yards 5 to 9:—	
Chhawani	0 0 0
China	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10:—	
Chhawani	— — —
China	— — —
Moon	1 0 3
Phoniex	— — —
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

Afloat Sellers 43/3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. 43/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.

Afloat Sellers 45/6

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£128-1/2
National Bank	£48-3/8
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85
Conversion Loan	£74-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£55-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64-3/4
Consols	£53-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£97
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/4

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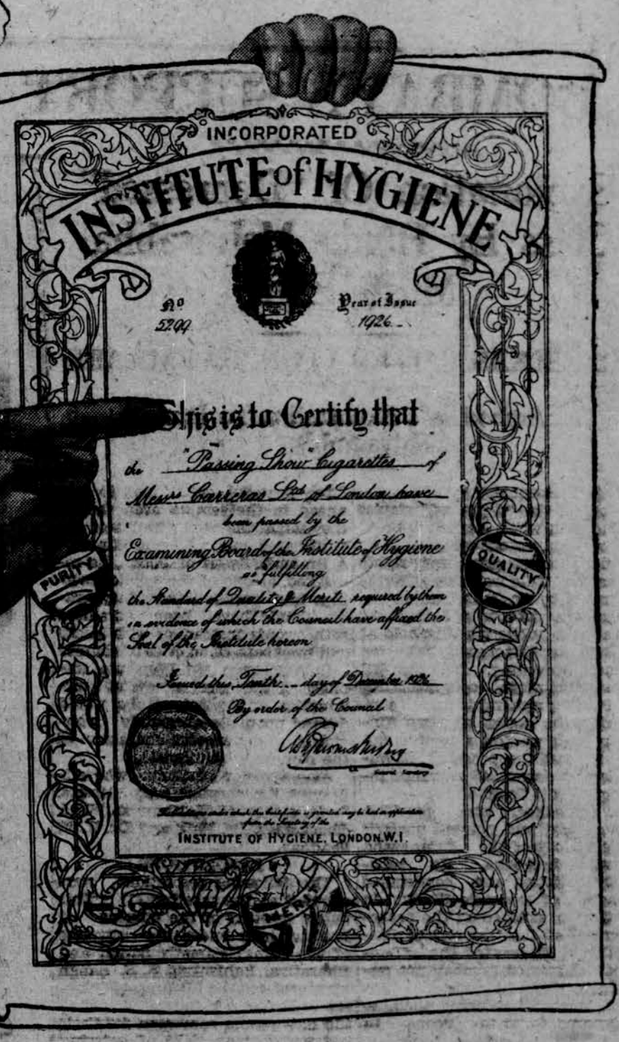
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BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 17 1929

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO POONA SATYAGRAHIS.

Exploitation Of "Depressed" Class By Hindu Mahasabha Must End.

MR. KELKAR CALLED UPON TO EXPLAIN

Dr. Ambedkar's Exhortation To Parvati Satyagrahis.

"It is the sacred duty of every member of the "depressed" classes to lend their whole-hearted support to the Poona untouchables in their just fight for the elementary rights of man". This was the exhortation made by Dr. Ambedkar in the course of a vigorous and inspiring appeal at a public meeting held at the Damodar Thackersey hall on Wednesday evening. The meeting passed resolutions congratulating the Poona satyagrahis and condemning the action of caste Hindus in their wanton acts of violence against the peaceful Satyagrahis who demanded entrance into the Parvati Temple

Dr. Ambedkar, who presided, gave a brief and pointed analysis of the history of the Satyagraha movement in Poona. He vehemently criticised and condemned the action of the caste Hindus in resorting to violence on the peaceful crowd of the "Depressed" Satyagrahis. He wanted the "Depressed" classes of Bombay not only to give financial assistance to the movement but asked them to be prepared to go to Poona in batches if necessary.

A chorus of "yes" greeted this pronouncement indicative of the feelings of the audience.

NO HONESTY IN "CASTE HINDUS".

He could not help deprecating the mentality of those who put in the plea "wait for some time and await a change of heart on the part of touchables". The Indian National Congress, he remarked, had given an ultimatum to the British Parliament to grant Dominion Status by 31st December, 1929. "Is there then" asked the Doctor, any sense in asking the "depressed" classes to wait any longer in establishing their ordinary human right to enter places of worship? (Applause).

Similar attempts of temple entry, he declared, would be started in Bombay very shortly and he as the President of the Samaj Samatha Sangh (Social Equality League) would see that the movement was well organised and brought to a successful termination.

"A MATTER OF SHAME".

Mr. D. V. Pradhan strongly criticised the Hindu Maha Sabha and said that it was a matter of shame that Mr. Kelkar, President of the Jubbulpore Session of the Sabha, where it was decided that the "depressed" classes had every right to temple entry, though now present at Poona should have failed in his duty to go to the spot and persuade the caste Hindus who had assaulted the poor Satyagrahis in a most inhuman manner (shame).

MR. KELKAR MUST EXPLAIN.

The speaker emphatically asserted that the Hindu Mahasabha owed an explanation to the public regarding the attitude and action of Mr. Kelkar. Unless the Sabha explained in clear and satisfying terms their position and attitude, the untouchables, he said would never believe in the sincerity and genuineness of their word. The untouchables, he added, should not allow themselves to be exploited by the Mahasabhites.

"BARBAROUS"

Continuing the speaker said that, as a "touchable" he had nothing but regret to express at the action of his brethren in Poona and characterised the same as barbarous. He would go to the length of saying that the Mahasabha no right to criticise the Muslims when they themselves were opposed to a movement of this nature.

Mr. V. S. Bhuskute who had just returned from the "scene of action", Poona, gave a graphic picture of the incident of the 13th instant when the Satyagrahis were led to the Parvati Temple. The crowd of untouchables was absolutely peaceful, determined to go ahead in the temple even though they might die at the hands of the "infuriated mob of caste Hindus". A Brahmin Sastri of Poona, he remarked, at one of the public meetings had declared that Satyagrahis should have been assaulted with swords instead of with sticks and brickbats (loud cries of shame)

In conclusion Mr. Bhuskute emphasised that the successful termination of the Satyagraha would depend upon the absolutely non-violent and peaceful character of the campaign (applause).

Among other speakers who addressed the meeting were. Messrs. S. Vadvalkar, N. V. Khandke, K. H. Thackersey, Dr. Naik and Dr. V. V. Pradhan.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting (1) "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Samaj Samath Sangh and Bharativa Bahishkrit S. S. Sangh congratulates the "Depressed" classes of Poona for having launched the Satyagraha campaign for their just and human right of entering the Parvati temple and conveys its heartfelt thanks to those touchables who supported them in their efforts. It also exhorts the depressed classes to carry on the campaign and not to deter till then just and human right is established".

(2) "This public meeting strongly condemns the action of caste Hindus who obstructed the satyagrahis and indulged in wanton acts of vilence against them."

(3) "This meeting regrets the action of the District Magistrate for not taking immediate action in restoring peace though he was witness the attack on the peaceful depressed classes".

ORTHODOXY DETERMINED TO KEEP OUT "UNTOUCHABLES."

—:o:—

THREAT OF CLOSING THE SHRINE INDEFINITELY.

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 16.

It is understood that as soon as P. N. Rajbhoj, who was injured in last Sunday's fracas, is able to leave hospital. The "depressed" classes will attempt another Satyagraha. The trustees of the Temple in their turn as judged by the attitude of Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.C., who stated that he had allowed the temple gates to be opened temporarily, but that he feared it would be necessary to close them again very shortly, seem determined not to allow entry.

They have even, it is alleged, called for assistance of armed police.

The trustees might be compelled to ask the police to draw up a cordon round the entire temple hill and to prevent anyone from visiting the shrine until the dispute had been finally settled.

CALCUTTA YOUTH LEAGUER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA. Oct. 16.

Bimal Bandhu Sen, ex-captain of the Calcutta Congress Volunteers corps and a worker in the Youth Association of Wazirpur was arrested yesterday at the instance of the Khulna Police in connection with a dacoity case pending there. His house was searched, but it is reported that nothing incriminating was found.—Free Press.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN GENERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Nanking.—It is announced that Governor of Shansi has put into prison the Christian General Fengy-U-hsiang (who was his guest) "for preservation of peace and order in North China".—Reuter.

AGA KHAN'S LATEST ROMANCE.

H. H. the Aga Khan with the French girl Mademoiselle Josephine Carron in a Paris Cafe.

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Commences Taking Evidence.

SUKKUR BARRAGE ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

The Whitley Commission commenced hearing evidence this morning, in the old Judicial Commissioner's Court. Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, in the course of his statement, dealt with the nature of the Labour employed on the barrage works and the method of recruitment. He said that Government had very few direct dealings with labour, contracts for various items of work being given to Labour contractors. The system was, on the whole, satisfactory to all parties. The abolition of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act had loosened the hold that contractors had over labour and had removed the hardships of labour engaged by unscrupulous contractors, but it seemed likely, on the other hand, that Labour might now tend to swindle employers.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN SIND.

Referring to unemployment, Mr. Harrison said that no such problem existed in Sind so far as manual Labour was concerned, and the difficulty had been to get sufficent Labour for the barrage work. He saw no need for unemployment insurance. The Government exercised little actual control over working conditions but a certain amount of indirect control in case of complaints against Labour contractors of any unjust treatment. As to the general effect of the system, the witness was inclined to think that the labourer got better treatment than he would if he were employed through Jemadars by the Government. Generally speaking, the housing of labourers was the contractor's concern, but medical facilities were provided by Government and proved satisfactory. Witness advocated the education of labourers, to improve the quality of manual work.—A. P.

YOUNG INDORE MAHARAJA.

—:o:—

TRAINING FOR ASSUMING THE REIGNS OF STATE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Maharaja of Indore has now completed his education in England. He will undergo for six months administrative training in Indore under Mr. Wills, ex-Commissioner, Oshangabad, before succeeding to ex-Maharaja's gadi.—Reuter.

COMMUNALISM IN GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A Foolish Resolution.

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Feelings ran very high when one Mr. I. D. Patel moved an astounding resolution calling upon the members of the Gujarati Club of the Grant Medical College not to invite the non-Hindus to dine in the mess. The resolution ran as follows: "Non-Hindus shall not dine in the mess." The meeting which was attended by a large number of members of the mess was presided over by Major Bhatia the popular Dean of the College who is also the president of the Mess. At the outset the President called upon the supporters of said resolution to put forward their views before the meeting. Very few of them being able to do so, the main argument which was brought forward was that the religious feelings of the so-called orthodox section were injured if they dined by the side of a non-Hindu, and that they would not be financed by their guardians to prosecute their studies. As there was nobody to put forth any other view the President called upon the members of the opposition party to declare their views.

FOOLISH SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Ramniklal addressing the meeting said that it was not at all a question of religious sentiment as nearly all the members of the Club used to take their tea, breakfast, etc., in the restaurants owned and conducted by non-Hindus. He asked the members not to be guided by such foolish sentiments and to give their votes after careful reasoning. Mr. R. M. Desai opposing the resolution said that in the history of the Club never a communal issue like this was brought up. In the past non-Hindus used to dine in the Mess and he failed to understand why such a degrading resolution was brought forth in this century of progress and enlightenment. Mr. M. I. Shah said that when communalism was fast disappearing, it was indeed a matter of great shame and regret that the students of a renowned medical college should foster such communal feelings. He appealed to the audience to throw out the resolution and thus ring the deathknell of communalism. Mr. Pratapkumar Vaidya said that they should do away with the useless old creeds and customs. If they passed the resolution, then in future Brahmins would say they should turn out Banias and others as their religious feelings would be injured by dining with them and in such a way the resolution would lead to disastrous results. Mr. V. S. Mazmudar deplored the communal mentality of the orthodox section and said that it was degrading for those who called themselves cultured to bring forth such a mean resolution. The President then put the resolution to vote and amidst cries of 'shame' from the reformers' side the resolution was declared to be carried by 41 for and 16 against it. The President and the reformers left the meeting immediately.

It is reliably known that Major Bhatia has tendered his resignation to the Managing Committee. Further developments are eagerly awaited.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 16.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the central Bay of Bengal is more marked to-day and is developing into a depression. It has caused locally heavy rain along North Madras Coast. There has been local rain in Lower Burma, Kashmir and North West Frontier Province with a few falls of rain in Orissa and South Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rangoon two inches; Bassein one; Mergui a half; Amherst, Diamond Island and Yamethin a quarter; Silchar three quarters; Balasore a half; Murree and Dehra Ismail Khan a quarter; Calingapatam and Gopalpur four; Vizagapatam one and a half; and Chittaldrug, Cochin, Palameottah, Negapatam and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecost:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in North West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir and extend in Orissa, East Central Provinces, Madras Presidency and East Deccan.—A.P.

Sir Fazil Hussain leaves Simla on the 13th November, halts at Lahore on the 16th and 17th and spends 18th and 19th at Taxila. He returns to Lahore on the 19th on his way to Poona, where he reaches on the 21st and stays till 24th. He halts at Bombay on the 25th and returns to Delhi on the 27th. Leaving Delhi on the 31st he reaches Lahore on the 1st December.—A.P.

EMPLOYERS CREATE DEADLOCK IN GENEVA.

Fight Over Selection Of Delegates.

QUESTION OF MR. BROWN'S CREDENTIALS.

GENEVA, Oct. 15.

Will the Credentials Committee consider it necessary to examine the objections lodged against the nomination of some of the delegates and advisers is the question that is canvassed in the lobby? The question has arisen as the result of the boycott of the proceedings of the Conference by the employers' group. The objections that have been lodged are of two-fold nature. One group of objections relates to an alleged irregularity in the appointment of workers' delegates. These objections have been made by workers' organisations as well as employers. The other group of objections relates to the alleged irregularity in the appointment of delegates and advisers on behalf of the employers.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Unless the employers participate in the proceedings of the Conference the labours of the Credentials Committee would have no practical value. Further the Credentials Committee may not be able to function as usually it consists of one representative of the Government, one representative of the employers and one representative of the workers. And as far as the employers' objections to the constitution of the workers' delegation are concerned the verdict of the Credentials Committee is a foregone conclusion as the General Conference has itself declined to endorse the employers' interpretation. It is therefore likely that the Credentials Committee may not feel called upon to sit as by the withdrawal of the employers' objections against their personnel lose force and as far as the workers' personnel is concerned, the General Conference has decided the point at issue.

NOMINATION OF MR. BROWN

Since, however, the Credentials Committee has been announced to meet on the 17th, Mr. David Erulkar who is representing personnally the case of the Indian commercial organisations which have objected to the nomination of Mr. Brown is preparing his case for submission to the Credentials Committee. Similarly it is stated that the Government of India delegates are also preparing their case. As already stated whatever decisions the Credentials Committee as well as the General Conference may take they are likely to have far-reaching repercussions on the Indian situation. In order to understand the full implications of the situation which threatens to develop it is necessary to survey the various phases of the agitation carried on by British vested interests in India.

THE HAJI BILL.

The agitation has centred round Mr. Haji's Bill. British interests maintained firstly that Mr. Haji's Bill was discriminatory and offended against the provisions of the British Merchants' Shipping Act. This aspect of the question will be discussed by the Dominion Legislation Conference. British interests next maintained that it should not be competent for Indian Legislatures to undertake legislation of the nature of Mr. Haji's Bill. This aspect of the question is engaging the attention of the Simon Commission. British interests have further taken the stand that as British subjects resident in India exercising political franchise and subject to the laws of the country and owning common allegiance with the Indian subjects to the British Crown, they should be regarded as nationals for the purpose of all legislation conceived in national economic interests. Sir George Rainy as it was then stated was agreeable to consider this point of view if British interests would agree to rupee capital. But that suggestion has not proved acceptable to British interests. Now as there is no statutory definition of who is an Indian national except what is attempted in Mr. Haji's Bill, British interests, it is stated, would be glad to have the verdict from the Credentials Committee as well as the Conference that British subjects in India are for these purposes nationals. This point of view was considered by the All-Parties' Convention which adopted the Nehru Report at Calcutta and was rejected by it. And it is true that the decision by the Credentials Committee or the Conference would be binding. But still such a ruling would be valuable and Brittish interests, it is stated, propose to make every effort to get the ruling in their favour.—Free Press.

REGENCY CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

—:o:—

Move To Replace Prince Nicholas.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—A message from Bucharest says that the country has been thrown into sensation by the episode of a Regency crisis. According to newspapers, Queen Marie intimated her desire to join the Regency Council. Government agreed to it, provided Prince Nicholas resigned. The Queen retorted vigorously refusing to consider such a "paltry bargaining," and pointing out that she was actuated solely by the desire to give Prince Nicholas advisory support and not to gain a predominating role in the Council for the royal family.

Government circles declare that the attitude of the Dowager Queen is unprecedented, and Parliament has been insulted by a member of the royal family not holding any official position. More is likely to be heard of the incident.

(Later).—A message from Bucharest says the original proposal emanated from the Premier Maniu and not from Queen Marie herself.

The newspaper "Universal" states that following the death of M. Buzdugan Government indirectly suggested to Queen Marie to replace Prince Nicholas, and as a compensation she was to nominate further two members to the Council.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG OVER MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

—:o:—

Mahatma To Be Approached For Hoisting.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The Allahabad Municipal Board resolved last night by 14 votes against 5 to request Mahatma Gandhi to hoist the National Flag over the Municipal Office during his visit to Allahabad. Amendments which emanated from side of the opposition either to hoist the Union Jack instead of the Nation Flag or to fly both on the Municipal Building were rejected. —Free Press.

COAL DISCOVERED IN PUNJAB.

—:o:—

Applications for Prospecting Invited.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

It is officially notified that outcrops of coal have been discovered near Soan in Fatehgarh Tehsil, Attock District and in the outskirts of the village Pari Darwaza in Jhelum District. Applications for prospecting are invited by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned.—A. P.

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